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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1720 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 丁巳年閏二月廿三日 SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1917 大正四年第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

STRAIGHTEST STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY AMERICA EVER EMBARKED ON, SAYS LL.GEORGE!

Place For Hindenburg Line Is on The Rhine, Declares Premier to Americans!

HAIG WAITING FOR BIG GUNS BEFORE NEXT GREAT DRIVE

Chagrined At Loss, Germans Are Heavily Bombarding Vimy Ridge

RECOVER SLIGHTLY

British Pushed Back From Bullecourt, But Defeat Other Counter-Attacks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 12.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: A heavy snow-fall the whole day long rendered observation impossible and impeded operations. This morning, we beat off two counter-attacks against our new positions near Monchy-le-Preux. Prisoners taken at Monchy-le-Preux state that they were ordered to hold the village at all costs.

Further south, we penetrated the enemy's position in the neighborhood of Bullecourt, taking a number of prisoners. Large enemy forces counter-attacked and forced us back to our own lines. Our artillery inflicted heavy losses on the enemy's attacking troops.

Our aeroplanes were active yesterday, despite the gale. Few enemy machines were seen.

Capture Important Posts

Sir Douglas Haig reports today: The weather has been wet and stormy. We attacked this morning and captured two important positions northward of Vimy Ridge, astride the Souchez River, taking some prisoners.

We drove off two attacks made during the night at the northern end of Vimy Ridge, with heavy losses to the Germans. We have made further progress south of the Scarpe River.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: We stormed the villages of Heninel and Wancourt, with the adjoining defences, crossed the Gojeul River and occupied the heights on the east bank. We made further progress, northward of the River Scarpe and eastward of Vimy Ridge.

The gains reported this morning, northward of Vimy Ridge, were secured and our positions strengthened. During the fighting on Monday and Tuesday, we took prisoners from all the infantry regiments of six German divisions.

Our naval squadron, escorting bombing-machines, was heavily attacked. It destroyed three of the enemy's machines and drove down three others. We had no casualties.

During yesterday, we brought down four enemy aeroplanes and drove down six others. Six of ours did not return and three were brought down.

Germans Re-inforced

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, wiring today, says that, during the last twenty-four hours, the fighting has become more intense. The Germans, who apparently have been re-inforced, are desperately resisting our heavy pressure.

Various counter-attacks have been launched by the enemy, but, except at Bullecourt, they have been unsuccessful. The German claim that they captured a thousand prisoners at Bullecourt is a wild statement.

The fighting for the key-position at Monchy-le-Preux is very bitter, but we are retaining our gains and consolidating our defences. Time is now required to bring up heavy guns and make good communications before attempting another great stroke in the battle of Arras.

We captured eleven more guns between Croisilles and the River Scarpe, yesterday. The enemy are shelling our new positions beyond Vimy Ridge, the loss of which undoubtedly caused them great chagrin.

Monchy Is Key-Position

Reuter's correspondent gives details of the capture of Monchy-le-Preux.

(Continued on Page 2)

Kaiser Designed Gt. Britain To Be His Hunting Grounds, Assertion of Mr. E. S. Little

British Chamber of Commerce Hears Record of Progress; Expected 150 Members, Now Counts 252

Speaking at the second annual general meeting of the members of the British Chamber of Commerce, held at the Palace Hotel, yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. S. Little said that he had "just seen a map made in Germany in which the British Isles was to be devoted for the greater part to Imperial hunting grounds for the German Royal Family. After the war was finished the vampire, blood-sucking head of the German Empire would require no hunting grounds. A very small piece of land would be all that the Imperial German family would require. Not only were the magnificent army and navy of Great Britain finding themselves, but the British people were also finding themselves in trade."

Mr. J. Johnstone presided over an attendance of about forty and was supported by Messrs. A. W. Burkill, H. H. Girardet, C. G. Humphrys, E. S. Little, E. F. Mackay, E. C. Richards, A. G. Stephen, H. G. Simms, C. M. Bain, and P. Campbell, acting Secretary.

Mr. Johnstone, in his speech, said:—"Gentlemen: Following the procedure adopted last year the accounts have been published in this month (April) journal and I will therefore with your permission take them as read. They are of a simple nature, being merely a statement of our income and expenditure for the year and call for little comment but show, I think, steady progress in the right direction.

"I stated in my speech last year, that if the Chamber had not entrance fees to fall back upon, a deficiency of Tls. 2,000 might have to be faced at the end of this financial year. The balance in hand was then Tls. 4,324.64. This year, and I think we may take this as proof conclusive of the progress the Chamber has made, we have not been able to rely upon entrance fees, which were largely responsible for the above mentioned balance, and in addition we have had to face extra expenditure, yet the balance in hand is extremely gratifying, amounting as it does to Tls. 3,685.96.

"When the Chamber was formed we assumed that we could count on a membership of 150: at the last annual meeting held on April 11, I was able to inform you that our assumption was modest. Our membership then was 238. Today it is 252, which I think we may consider a satisfactory state of affairs.

Chinese Language School

"When your Committee inaugurated this school they did so knowing full well that it was an experiment. Its success depended on the support given to it by firms and individuals whose desire to study the language arose from patriotic as well as personal motives. Results have proved, I am happy to say, that your Committee were fully justified in giving their support to the School. It is no longer an experiment. It has become an Institution and other Ports are following our lead.

"The opening of the School saw 69 students on the register. To these, 30 Preliminary Certificates have been issued, 18 Intermediate, and 4 Final Certificates. Today we have 64 on the Register and several awaiting admission to classes suited to their knowledge of the language. Employers have not been slow to perceive the advantages likely to accrue to business if their employees were able to speak, and more so, if they were able to read Chinese. Many firms have sent men to the School, paying all their fees: others have adopted methods which place a student upon his merits, refunding his fees and offering a bonus if and when examinations, which are by no means easy, are passed.

"I would here mention the Preliminary Course is the most important, for once it be thoroughly mastered, the student has a sufficient knowledge of Chinese at his command to carry on an ordinary conversation. The success of the School was further exemplified when at a recent meeting of your Committee it was proposed that we place Tls. 1,000 to a Reserve Fund, while it was also suggested, and the suggestion acted upon, that £50 be donated out of the Language School funds to the School of Oriental Studies in London. In addition to the above we have been able to materially reduce school fees.

"As an example of the excellent work this school is doing, I may mention that no less than 8 of our scholars have lately been taken for Government Service. Dr. Hopkyn Rees therefore is undoubtedly to be congratulated on this further proof of the appreciation in which his teaching is held, while those members of the school who have been chosen will no doubt look back with feelings of satisfaction to the opportunity which

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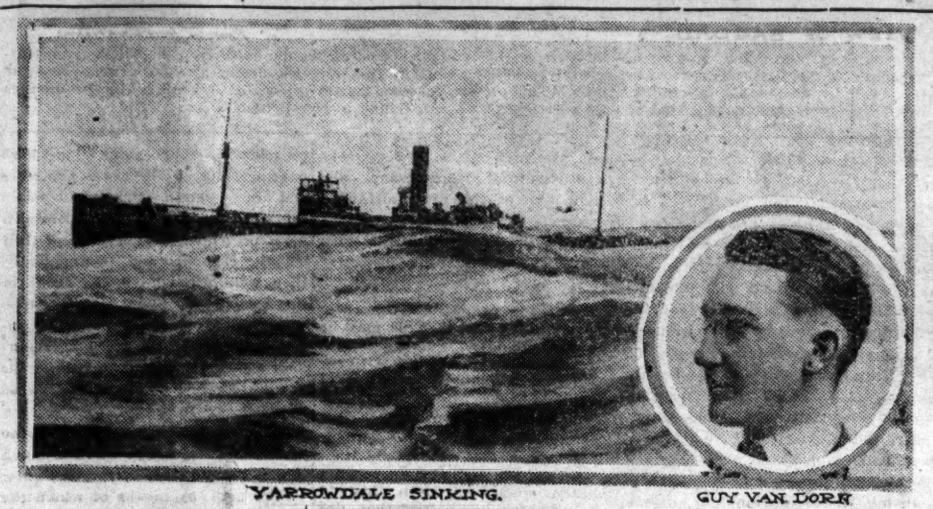
First Picture of Sinking of the Yarrowdale



YARROWDALE SINKING. GUY VAN DORN

Guy Van Dorn, an American boy (shown in insert), photographed the steamer Yarrowdale as she went down, from a porthole of the Hudson Maru, the Japanese ship used by the German South Sea raider as a prison ship. This picture shows the Yarrowdale sinking after the mysterious German sea raider had exploded a bomb aboard her. Van Dorn was landed at Pernambuco, Brazil, from the Hudson Maru, when the first word of the operations of the sea raider was given to the world. Members of the crew of the Yarrowdale, many of them Americans, were taken to Germany, but have been released on the demand of the United States Government, after having been held in quarantine for two months.

ARGENTINE TO SUMMON CONSCRIPTS TO SERVICE

Regarded As Precautionary Measure; To Increase Fighting Effectives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, April 12.—The Argentine Government, as a precautionary measure, is preparing to call up conscripts. The Government is also taking steps to increase the effectives in the army and navy.

Russian Extremists Germans' Peace Hope

Times Voices British Opinion In Appeal For Preservation Of Internal Concord

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 12.—The situation in Russia continues to be watched with great interest. The Times, in an editorial, today, echoes the general feeling when it says that it trusts the leaders of all the political parties in Russia will realise the imperious need for the preservation of internal concord. It reminds the Extremists that Herr Paul Rohrbaos, a prominent German publicist, lecturing in Berlin recently, candidly admitted that German peace schemes depend entirely on the success of the Russian Extreme Left.

The Press Bureau announces: The workers at Woolwich Arsenal have sent the following message to munition-makers in Russia: "Comrades! Now you have overthrown autocracy, we know we will win. Let us all work hard to help our brothers in the trenches, whose sacrifices are greater.

"Every hour worked may save lives and idleness may mean murder. Long live Free Russia, who has risen in her might finally to free the people still enslaved."

PATROL BOAT MINED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 12.—The Admiralty announces: A patrol vessel struck a mine and sank, in the Channel, on Tuesday. Two officers and 14 men are missing.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru Apr. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Apr. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 18
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Apr. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru...Apr. 21

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Apr. 18
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru Apr. 19
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia.... Apr. 28

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. Hirano Maru May 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. May 5

The American mail is due here on or about today, per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru.

Submarines Last Week Destroyed 17 British Ships Over 1,600 Tons

Also 2 Smaller Ones, 6 Fishing Boats; 14 Beat Off Attacks; 15 Italian Vessels Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—The Admiralty announces that the arrivals of merchantmen at ports of the United Kindom, last week, totalled 2,406 and the sailings 2,367. The ships sunk were: Over 1,600 tons, 17; under 1,600 tons, 2.

Ships unsuccessfully attacked numbered 14, while six fishing vessels were sunk.

Rome, April 11.—The Ministry of the Navy announces that, during the week ending 8th inst., 494 merchantmen arrived in Italian ports and 447 left. During the same period, five Italian steamers of under 3,000 tons were sunk and ten sailing-vessels, all under 300 tons. One steamer which was attacked escaped.

HOLLAND NOT GUILTY; IT IS AUSTRIAN GRAFT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Reuter's send the following: "Correction.—The message issued yesterday, dated Amsterdam, 10th, should have read: A telegram from Vienna states that the Minister of War, General Krobatin, has resigned, following revelations of extensive corruption in the Austrian army."

The words: "A telegram from Vienna" were missing from the first message.

LECTURE ON THE WAR

Mr. Frederick Villiers, the famous war correspondent, lectured at the Country Club, last night, before a well-filled house. Mr. Villiers traced the events of the early days of the war on the Western Front and had many interesting stories to tell about Tommy and his little ways. He himself had been up right in the firing line and he was able to describe very realistically conditions of trench warfare.

Quite the feature of the talk was the sketches that Mr. Villiers threw on the screen. He mentioned his work on the Afghan front in conclusion and was particularly optimistic upon the present state of affairs. "We have the Germans by the ears and they are now beaten—but they die hard," said Mr. Villiers.

GOETHALS TO SUPERVISE STANDARD SHIPBUILDING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 11.—President Wilson has requested Colonel Goethals, the builder of the Panama Canal, to supervise the building of the thousand wooden ships to be used in trade with the Allies.

SPAIN UNITED IN CALL FOR STRONG MEASURES

Sinking of Ships Continues, In Spite of All Germany's Promises and Excuses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, April 12.—The fresh sinkings of Spanish vessels, despite the promises made by Germany and her excuses, have produced intense exasperation in Spain, whose economic situation, moreover, is terribly distressed by the loss of the ships. All Parties recognise the gravity of the outlook and the necessity for strong measures.

London, April 12.—The Spanish steamer San Fulgencio (1,558 tons) has been sunk, without warning. The crew have been landed at Nantes.

FRENCH DRIVING FOES OUT OF COUCY FOREST

Capture Many Important Positions; Quickly Recover After Trifling Reverse

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 12.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: There has been an active artillery action in the region of St. Quentin. South of the Oise, the enemy, after a sharp bombardment, drove back one of our detachments, north-east of Everneuil-sous-Coucy, but our counter-attack promptly ejected them.

The artillery on both sides was very active in the Champagne.

The communique this afternoon reported: The artillery struggle continued fairly violent during the night, between the Somme and the Oise, notably in the region of Urvillers. After an artillery preparation, we attacked the German positions south of the Oise, east of the line Coucy-la-Ville to Quincy and, after a lively fight, pushed the enemy back as far as the south-western edge of the upper forest of Coucy, captured several important *points d'appui*, killed many of the enemy and took some prisoners.

Our reconnaissances penetrated the German lines at several points north of the Aisne and brought back forty prisoners.

A lively attack east of Sapigneul drove the enemy out of the few elements of trenches they still occupied since the 4th. Our line has now been completely re-established.

The communique this evening reported: There have been reciprocal artillery actions, south of the Oise and in the region north of the Aisne. Bad weather prevails.

JAPAN GOLD STOCKS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, April 13.—The Bank of Japan reports that it held gold on the 11th to the amount of Y.736,000,000, an increase of eleven million Yen. The amount of specie kept in Japan totalled Y.230,000,000 and abroad Y.506,000,000.

AS DEMOCRAT HE REJOICES U.S. HAS JOINED IN BATTLE

Kaiser Delivered Law From Potsdam as If It Were New Sinai

50 YEARS' MENACE

'To Help Save Earth as A Place Worth Living In,' Says Ambassador

SEEK NO REWARD

Answer Only High Duty Of Aiding Democracy When Desperately Assailed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 12.—The American Luncheon Club entertained Mr. Lloyd George at a luncheon, today, at which the American Ambassador presided. The toasts of the King and President were received with prolonged cheering and the singing of the respective National Anthems. The guests included General Smuts, Sir Robert Borden and several Cabinet Ministers.

The American Ambassador said: "We have set out to help in the enterprise of saving the earth as a place worth living in. We come in answer only to a high call of duty, not for any material reward, or territory, or indemnity, or conquest, or anything. We have only the high duty of helping democracy when it is desperately assailed."

The Premier, who was received with loud cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs, said: "I am in the happy position of being the first British Minister who, speaking on behalf of the people of this country, can salute the American nation as comrades-in-arms. I am glad not merely because of the stupendous resources America will bring to the succour of the Alliance, but I rejoice as a democrat.

"The advent of the United States into the war gives the final stamp and seal to the character of the conflict as a struggle against military autocracy throughout the world. This is the straightest struggle for liberty America has ever embarked upon.

Liberty's Great Fight

"Most of the great wars of the past were waged for domestic aggrandisement and conquest. The fact that the United States has made up its mind finally, makes it abundantly clear to the world that this is no such struggle, but a great fight for human liberty.

"The United States naturally did not know at first what we had endured in Europe for years from the military caste in Prussia. Prussia is not a democracy. The Kaiser promises that it will be a democracy after the war. I think he is right!

"But Prussia was not merely not a democracy; Prussia was not a State; Prussia was an army. It had great industries highly developed, a great educational system and great universities. All these were subordinate to the one great predominant purpose of an all-conquering army which would intimidate the world.

Got On Europe's Nerves

"The army was the spearpoint of Prussia; the rest was merely the haft. That is what we had to deal with and it got on the nerves of Europe. It was an army that in recent times had waged three wars, all for conquest.

"The incessant tramp of its legions through the cities of Prussia and on the parade-grounds had got into the Prussian head of the Kaiser. When he witnessed it on a grand scale in reviews, he got drunk with the sound of it and he delivered the law to the world as if Potsdam were a new Sinai and he was uttering the law from a thundercloud.

"Make no mistake! Europe knew the whole time what it meant. What it did not know was the moment it would come.

"This is the menace, this the oppression from which Europe has suffered for fifty years. It has paralysed the beneficent activities of all the States which ought to have been devoted and concentrated upon the well-being of their people.

Deliverance of France

"France! No-one can tell except Frenchmen what they endured from

Massacre Suppresses Servian Insurrection

Nish Threatened Before Bulgars Regain Control; Slay People Indiscriminately

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 12.—Reuter's Agency has received confirmation that an insurrection occurred in Servia, last March. The rebels seized several townships and depots of arms and marched on Nish.

The Bulgarians, alarmed, sent two divisions of troops to oppose them. Nevertheless, as the result of a fortnight's fighting, the rebels had reached the gates of Nish and would have captured the town, but for the intervention of a third division of Bulgarian troops.

The subsequent repression of the rebellion was carried out in a most appalling manner, civilians in the towns being massacred by the Bulgarians, who did not spare women or children and the population was interned wholesale.

The Weather

Misty weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 59.0 and the minimum 49.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 76.6 and 59.9.

U.S. Flyers in France Wear Own Uniforms

Will Fight Under American Flag Now Country Has Joined In War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 11.—The American air squadron in the French service in future will fight in American uniform and under the American flag.

German Minister To Brazil Won't Leave

Has Passports, But Insists On Waiting For Instructions From Berlin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rio de Janeiro, April 11.—The German Minister has been handed his passports, but refuses to leave before the 18th, as he lacks instructions from Berlin.

The Brazilian Government is equipping a strong contingent of troops to be concentrated in the States of Rio Grande do Sul, Parana and Santa Catherina, where Germans are numerous.

this tyranny, patiently, gallantly and with dignity, until the hour of deliverance came. The best energies of democratic France have been devoted to defending itself against the impending terror. This is the state of things we had to encounter.

"The most characteristic of all Prussian institutions is the Hindenburg line. What is the Hindenburg line? It is a line drawn in the territories of other people, with a warning that the inhabitants of those territories cross it at the peril of their lives.

"That line has been drawn in Europe for fifty years. Europe, which had endured this for generations, made up its mind at last that the Hindenburg line must be drawn along the legitimate frontiers of Germany herself. There could be no other attitude than that for the emancipation of Europe and the world.

Outrages on America

"At last, America was forced to endure the same experience as Europe. Americans were told that they were not allowed to cross or re-cross the Atlantic, except at their peril. American ships were sunk without warning and American subjects drowned hardly with an apology—in fact, as a matter of German right.

At first, America could hardly believe it. They could not think it possible that any sane people could behave in that manner. They tolerated it once, they tolerated it twice, until at last it became clear that the Germans really meant it. Then America acted and acted promptly.

"The Hindenburg line was drawn along the shores of America and Americans were told they must not cross it and America said: 'What is this?' Germany said: 'This is our line beyond which you must not go.' And America said: 'The place for that line is not on the Atlantic, but on the Rhine. And we must help you roll it up.' And they have started.

Two Outstanding Facts

"There are two great facts which clinch the argument that this is a great struggle for freedom. The first is the fact that America has joined it: she would not if it had been otherwise.

"The second is the Russian Revolution. When France, in the 18th century, sent her soldiers to America, to fight for the freedom and independence of that land, France also was an autocracy, but, once Frenchmen were in America, their aim was freedom, their atmosphere freedom and their inspiration freedom. They acquired the taste for freedom, took it home and France became free. That is the story of Russia."

"Russia engaged in this great war for the freedom of Servia, Montenegro and Bulgaria. They were fighting for the freedom of Europe and they wanted to make their own country free—and they have done it. The Russian revolution was not merely the outcome of the struggle for freedom. It was proof of the great struggle for liberty and if the Russian people realise, as there is every evidence they are doing, that national discipline is not incompatible with national freedom, nay, that national discipline is essential to the security of national freedom, they will indeed become a free people.

"I have been asking myself: 'Why did Germany deliberately, in the third year of the war, provoke America to this declaration, to this action? Deliberately! Yes, resolutely!' It has been suggested that the reason was that there were certain elements in American life which Germany was under the impression would make it impossible for the United States to declare war. That I can hardly believe, but the answer has been afforded by von Hindenburg himself, in a very remarkable interview.

'Don't Know America'

"He depended, clearly, upon one of two things. That the submarine campaign would have destroyed international shipping to such an extent that Britain would have been put out of business before America was ready. According to his computation, America would not be ready for a year. He does not know America!

Then, alternatively, when America was ready at the end of the year, that there would be no ships to transport her army.

"In von Hindenburg's words, America carries no weight. He means that she has no ships to carry it on. That is undoubtedly their reckoning.

"Well, it would be unwise always to assume that, even when the German General Staff has miscalculated, that they have had no ground for their miscalculation. Therefore, it behaves the Allies, especially Great Britain and America, to see that Hindenburg's reckoning is as false as the one he made about his famous line, which we have broken already.

"The road to victory, the guarantee of victory, the absolute assurance of victory, must be found in one word, namely, ships. With characteristic keenness, the Americans have fully realised that and already have arranged to build a thousand 3,000-tonners for the Atlantic trade.

Realising Miscalculations

"I believe the Germans and their military advisers are already beginning to realise this as another of their miscalculations which is going to lead them to disaster and ruin. The British are slow, blundering people, but they get there. The Americans get there sooner: that is why I am glad to see America in. We have been in this business for three years and, having got through every blunder, we have got a good start and now we are right out on the course.

"May I respectfully suggest that Americans should study our blunders, in order to begin where we are now, not where we were three years ago? I am glad America is sending naval and military experts to Great Britain, to interchange experiences with the men who have been all through the dreary and anxious course of the last three years."

After acknowledging the debt of the Allies to America in the matter of guns and ammunition, the Premier proceeded to say:—"It was a bad day for the military autocracy of Prussia when it challenged the great republic of the West, with its wonderful fertility of resourcefulness. We know America will wage a strong and successful war and ensure a beneficent peace.

"I rejoice that America is going to win the right to be at the peace conference which will settle the destiny of nations and the course of human life for God knows how many ages. It would have been a tragedy for mankind if America had not been there. I can see a peace—not a peace to be the beginning of another war—but a real peace.

Democracy Means Peace

"The world is an old world. It has never had peace. It has been rocking and swaying like the ocean and Europe, poor Europe, has always lived under the sword. When this war began, two-thirds of Europe was under autocratic rule. It is the other way about now and democracy means peace.

"The democracy of France did not want war; democracy in Italy hesitated long before entering the war, democracy in Great Britain shrank from it and shuddered and would never have entered the cauldron, but for the invasion of Belgium. Democracy sought peace, strove for peace and, if Prussia had been a democracy, there would have been no war.

"But strange things have happened in this war and there are stranger things to come and they are coming rapidly. There are times in history when this world spins so leisurely along its destined course that it seems for centuries to be at a standstill.

"There are also times when it rushes along at a giddy pace, covering the track of centuries in a year. These are such times. Six weeks ago, Russia was an autocracy. She is now one of the most advanced democracies in the world.

"Today, we are waging the most devastating war the world has ever seen. Tomorrow, not, perhaps, a distant tomorrow, war may be abolished for ever from the category of human crimes. This may be something like the fierce outburst of Winter which we are now witnessing, before the complete triumph of Summer.

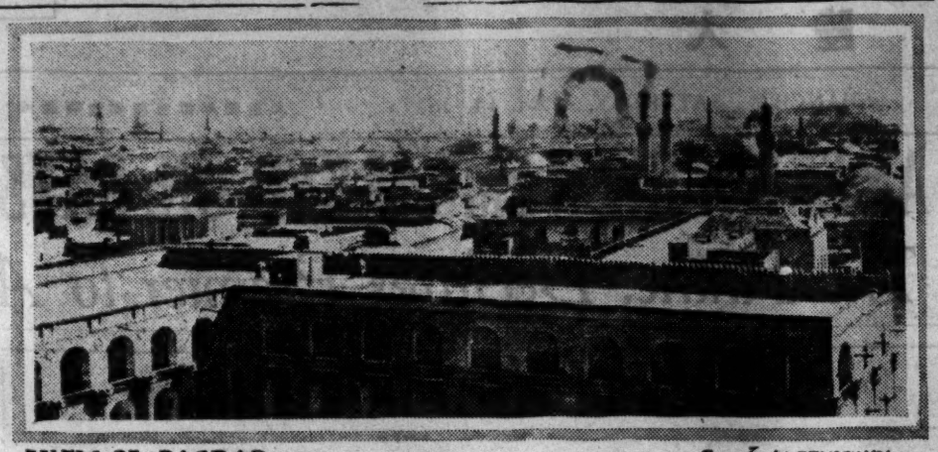
Breaking of the Dawn

"It was written of those gallant men who won that victory on Monday, men from Canada, men from Australia, and men from this old country, which has proved that, despite its age, it is not decrepit—it was written that those men attacked with the dawn—fit work for the dawn—to drive out from forty miles of French soil those miscreants who had defiled it for three years.

"'They attacked with the dawn!' It is a significant phrase. The breaking up of the dark rule of the Turk, which for centuries has clouded the sunniest land in the world; the freeing of Russia from the oppression which covered it like a shroud for so long; the great declaration of President Wilson, coming, with the might he represents, into the struggle for liberty—these are the heralds of dawn.

"'They attacked with the dawn' and those men are marching forward in the full radiance of that dawn, and soon Frenchmen, Americans, British, Italians and Russians, yea! Servians, Belgians, Montenegrins and Rumanians, will emerge into the full light of perfect day."

Bagdad, Arabian Nights City, Captured By The British



VIEW OF BAGDAD. PHOTO BY INTERNATIONAL.

Despatches report the capture of el-Amara in disorderly retreat. He Bagdad it would be an undisciplined were easily borne out, Bagdad and all Bagdad by the British. General Maude has driven the Turks from Kutrecently predicted that by the time mob. This picture shows a general the surrounding terrain falling to the fleeing Turkish army arrived at British. view of Bagdad. His predictions

Waiting Big Guns Before Next Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

This village is one of the key positions in the country between the River Scarpe and the River Sensee. It stands on the edge of a little plateau, which is thirty meters above the plain and eight meters higher than the summit of Orange Hill, which intervenes between it and Arras.

The Germans, consequently, were enabled to develop very strong defensive positions in the village and the chateau lying north-west, besides establishing machine-gun positions in Sart Wood and Bois-de-Vert. Monchy-le-Preux was approached from four quarters by sunken roads, which were full of snipers and machine-gunners and the Command decided that the least costly course to capture the place was by turning the position.

As a preliminary, the village of Fampoux, three miles north-west of Monchy, was stormed and occupied. Then, a considerable force of British troops advantageously moved during heavy snow-squalls, which reduced visibility to very narrow limits and prevented the enemy observing the extent and direction of our movement.

The garrison at Monchy offered a strong resistance and fighting continued till after dark, when our bombers were on the fringe of the village. Apparently, most of the enemy withdrew in the darkness and, when the attack was renewed, at dawn, Monchy was occupied and the attack successfully continued. The importance of this success lies in the fact that it gives us domination of the high ground.

Consolidating Gains

Yesterday was chiefly devoted to consolidating our gains, but hard fighting occurred between Croiselles and St. Quentin. Prisoners stated that the intensity of our bombardment prevented the approach of their supply columns and, consequently, they were without food for two or three days.

Reuter's correspondent asserts unhesitatingly that the spirit of resistance shown at the beginning of the Somme offensive is much diminished now.

The British offensive continues the topic of Paris, where there is much admiration expressed for the new tactics used, by means of which the front of attack has widened, as it progressed, instead of growing narrower, like previous Allied offensives. Thus, it is now impossible for the enemy to make flank attacks, as no salient has been produced.

The extent of the British front has doubled in two days, like the opening of a fan. Its left commands Douai Plain, the center is within seven miles of Douai, while the right is dangerously threatening the German lines with envelopment. The whole is progressing towards Lens.

French accounts of the battle dwell on the success of the "tanks" and the new British triplanes. There was a stirring charge by massed cavalry against the fleeing enemy, in the vicinity of Monchy, yesterday.

German Bulletins

(By wireless).—A German official communique yesterday reported: Near Fampoux, northwards of the Scarpe, British infantry attacks and several cavalry attacks near Roeux failed.

Fighting near Monchy and Wancourt favored us. Eastward of Bullecourt and near Hardicourt, we took 1,000 British prisoners.

There was a very violent artillery action between Soissons and Rheims.

A German official communique today reported: We replused attacks at Vimy and Fampoux. We lost Monchy, after frequent assaults.

British attacks, including cavalry and armored cars, northward of Monchy, broke down, with heavy loss. The enemy again heavily bombarded St. Quentin. The artillery battle is increasing in western Champagne.

Our aviators were active, despite the storm. We bombed camps and munition dumps in Veesle Valley and Suippes Valley. The enemy lost 24 aeroplanes.

The Russian artillery was active at Brody and on both sides of the Dniester.

BRITISH EXPORT RULES

Consular Report Gives Latest Changes In Regulations

In a recent report the Japanese Deputy Consul-General in London gives a list of the latest modifications made by the British Government in its list of the prohibited exports. According to the list the following articles can not be exported to any destination:

Bones in any form and bone ash; anthracene oil and mixtures and preparations containing anthracene oil; creosote and creosote oils (except wood tar oil) and mixtures and preparations containing creosote or creosote oils; green oil and mixtures or preparations containing green oil; muriate of potash; potassium sulphate; zinc oxide; guanos; compound manures; organic manures; phosphate rock, namely apatites, phosphate of lime, and phosphate of allumina; peas of all kinds; sausages; zinc dust.

The following articles are only allowed to be shipped to the British overseas possessions or protectorates:

Potash salts (except potassium chlorate), cyanide, muriate, nitrate, perchlorate, permanganate, and (sulphate), and mixtures containing such potash salts; natural or synthetic rubies and sapphires.

The following articles are on the other hand allowed to be shipped to all countries except those European countries adjacent to the enemy countries or the enemy-occupied countries:—

Fishing gear including tackle for fishing by rod and line; preserved ginger; wild cherry; cotton; gum; ebony maple; palm wood, quebracho wood; rose wood.

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FILIPINOS WITH U. S. IN WAR ON GERMANY

Manuel Earnshaw, Commissioner To Congress, Tells of Loyalty of Islands

TO RAISE AN ARMY CORPS

Plan Is to Send 25,000 Native Troops for American Army

Tokio, April 7.—"The Filipinos are heart and soul with the United States in the war against Germany." This statement was made yesterday by one of the leading patriots of the islands, Mr. Manuel Earnshaw, for the last four years commissioner from the Philippines to the Congress of the United States. Mr. Earnshaw, whose term of office came to a close on March 4, is stopping in Japan for a few weeks on his way from Washington to Manila. He was seen at the Oriental Palace Hotel in Yokohama yesterday.

Filipino leaders are preparing to raise an army corps in the islands as an expeditionary force to be placed at the disposal of the American war leaders for use in Europe, Mr. Earnshaw said yesterday. This force will consist of about 25,000 native Filipinos, and will be entirely distinct from the famous Philippine Constabulary.

"The Filipino people are grateful and loyal to the United States," Mr. Earnshaw declared. "They will stand with the United States always, even after they are granted independence. They realise that there is no nation with the altruism which America has displayed toward the islands; and that no other nation would or could have done for them what the Americans have.

Believe in U. S. Stand

"Toward the issue of this war, the Filipinos feel just as the Americans do. They believe that to fight with the United States on the side of the Entente is to fight for democracy and peace, and for the rights of small peoples such as the Filipinos. Into this fight the Filipinos will enter with the same enthusiasm that the people of the United States have shown.

"My people are enthusiastic about the new organic law which Congress has given to the islands. This was passed as the Jones Bill last year and provides for a self-government almost as complete as that of Canada or Australia, but modelled on the American Government instead of the British. The treatment given them by Congress has increased if anything the loyalty of the Philippines to the United States.

"According to the Jones Bill the Filipinos elect a popular legislature with two houses, patterned after the Congress of the United States. My former colleague, Mr. Manuel Quezon, has become a member of the Filipino Senate. The Governor-General of the islands is appointed by the President of the United States and his position in the government is similar to that of the President in America. He is the head of a cabinet, most of whom are Filipinos. Other administrative officials are also appointed by the American President, but in the main the government is Filipino, and the islands will enjoy a large degree of self-government. The Jones Bill marks a long step in the direction of the independence of the islands, which, I trust, will come when we are ready for it.

Prosperity in Islands

"The islands are enjoying renewed prosperity under the new conditions. New capital from America is going into Philippine development, and from all reports I have received in America good times have returned to Manila. The attitude of American financiers toward the islands has undergone a change. There has, it is true, been an exodus of American officials from the islands, due largely to the incoming of native government. These men go home under the provisions of a retirement act, which permits them to resign from the service of the islands and receive a pension of two-thirds of their salaries for three years thereafter. Many are taking advantage of this, but their departure does not indicate any slump in the prosperity of the Philippines."

Mr. Earnshaw is going back to Manila to resume the control of his business interests there. He says that he feels he and Mr. Quezon have done their share for the progress of the islands by securing the passage of the Jones Bill. The two new commissioners to Congress, elected recently, are Mr. Theodoro R. Yanco, who is going to America by the Empress of Asia this month, and Mr. Haime de Veyra, who will take the Shinyo Maru on her next trip to the United States.

Gen. Liggett Is Named To Succeed Funston

GEN. HUNTER LIGGETT
©HARRIS & EWING.

The nomination of Hunter Liggett, now a brigadier-general, as a major-general, to take the place made vacant by the death of Major-General Frederick Funston, is before the Senate, his nomination having been presented by the President. General Liggett is fifty-nine years old and has served in the army thirty-seven years.

HONOR TSAI AO

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Changsha, April 12.—The first national commemoration of the death of General Tsai Ao, who is buried in the middle of Yoh-Lu hillside, took place this morning. The Governor walked through the crowded streets and up the hill, in the midst of a long procession of representatives of every rank and conducted the ceremony with the greatest dignity. Despite pouring rain, it was witnessed by large crowds. A similar funeral service is planned for the late General Hwang Hsing, on Sunday.

AMERICANS GIVE 1,000 YEN

Mr. Scidmore and Mr. Laffin Make Big Donations for Belgium

Tokio, April 8.—Two donations of 500 yen each were made by prominent Americans in Yokohama to Belgium, through Mr. C. Bastin, Belgian Consul-General, yesterday morning. The donors are Mr. G. H. Scidmore, the American Consul-General and Mr. T. M. Laffin. Mr. Bastin received from Mr. Scidmore the following letter:

"Herewith I send you my check for 500 yen, for Belgium and Justice."

This was followed by Mr. Laffin's letter, which read:

"My consul-general is right, and, following his example, I beg to enclose herewith my check for 500 yen, to be used for Belgium and Retribution."

Mr. Bastin, in agreement with the donors, has decided that these contributions shall be given to the relief of families of Belgian deportees.

Yangtsze Insurance Assoc. Pays 30 P.C.

At the annual meeting of shareholders in the Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd., yesterday, a dividend of 25 per cent, with a special dividend of five per cent, was declared. The meeting was held at the temporary offices, No. 1 The Bund, Mr. John Prentice presiding. There were also present Messrs. C. W. Wrightson, Brodie A. Clarke, A. W. Burkill and W. B. Sutherland (directors), W. S. Jackson (general manager), T. A. Clark (secretary) and other shareholders, representing a total holding of 6,500 shares.

The chairman said: Gentlemen, There being a quorum present and it being past the hour for which this meeting is called, I will ask the general manager to read the notice calling the meeting and also the auditors' report.

This having been done, the chairman continued:

Before dealing with the accounts and the report of the directors, I will refer to one or two items of interest concerning the company which have occurred since we met last year. First of all, I have, with deep regret, to record the death of Sir Wm. Adamson, C.M.G., who was for over 33 years a member of this Association's London committee and took a keen interest in the welfare of the Association and his business experience and sound advice will be greatly missed by the remaining members of the committee and also by Mr. Richard Blackwell, our London agent.

Also it is with deep regret I have to record the death of Lieut. MacQueen, who was killed in France, in July last year, whilst fighting for his country. Mr. MacQueen was a very promising member of our head office staff and left to join the forces in December, 1915.

I would explain to you that we have met in these temporary offices today in consequence of our own premises, at No. 26 The Bund, having been pulled down and a new building being in course of construction on the old site. Shortly after our annual general meeting took place last year, white ants were discovered in great numbers in our old premises and, as our architects gave us such an unfavorable report on the condition of the building generally, we decided that it would be cheaper to pull it down and rebuild, rather than to be continually spending money in patching up the old building.

Notwithstanding the enhanced cost of all building material at that time, we felt confident the cost would more likely increase than decrease for some time to come, even after the termination of the war. We are putting up a handsome seven storey building, the plans of which are hanging on the walls of this room, for inspection by those shareholders who are interested.

The building is to be faced on the front and part of the sides with Japanese granite and all wood-work and internal fittings are to be of the best material. The ground floor will be occupied by the Mercantile Bank an the "Yangtsze" will occupy the first floor. All the other floors have been let, with the exception of the top floor and roof garden, which is under refusal to a gentleman at present absent from Shanghai.

With all seven floors let, the building will prove an investment, bringing in a little over 6 per cent net, whereas our old building brought in less than 4 per cent, with a prospect of heavy annual expenses for repairs.

We have purchased from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., certain rights over a 7 ft. strip of land on the north side of our property and they give us also rights of way, light and air over a strip 14 feet wide (inclusive of the 7 ft. strip next our property), which rights we are to exercise in common with them. Our thanks are due to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., for the friendly way in which they have met us in the matter.

As you will all have, no doubt, noticed from advertisements in the local press, the "Yangtsze" has opened a Fire Insurance Department and we are now operating in fire insurance business in a small way, as a commencement. We were not anxious to enter the field of fire insurance and have put it off as long as possible, but we were practically driven to it in consequence of marine and fire insurance having, during the past few years, become so closely connected one with the other.

We intend to do a limited and careful business in Shanghai and the other principal places in the East, and we hope our shareholders will support us in this branch of our business as they have done in the marine branch. Practically every shareholder has something to insure against fire and our management and staff will give just as much care and attention to contributors who wish to insure small amounts as they will to those who have large amounts to insure. Nothing is too small for us. We have opened our fire branch with practically no increase to our staff, so that the additional expense connected with the new branch will be little or nothing.

I would refer to the item in the printed report under the heading "Directors." We have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when we should increase the number of the directors from five to six. What with the enormous increase in the Association's business and investments and the difficulty at times in the Summer months of obtaining a quorum of directors, we hope you will approve not only of increasing the number of your directors by one, but also of the name of Mr. H. E. Arnhold, who we have nominated to fill the additional seat on the board, as, in securing the services of Mr. Arnhold, we feel we shall have an able director with considerabe business experience, to say nothing of controlling a very large amount of insurance.

General manager and secretary.—During the year, we have appointed Mr. W. S. Jackson the general manager of the Association and Mr. T. A. Clark the secretary. Mr. Jackson, as you are no doubt aware, has been, except in the name, the "General Manager" of the "Yangtsze" for many years and we thought it only right to confer upon him his proper title. It is also advisable that Mr. Jackson, when he is on a tour of inspection of the agencies, should visit them as general manager of the company. Mr. T. A. Clark's appointment as secretary, I feel sure you will also approve of.

Your directors again wish to record their high appreciation of the work done by the staff during the year and consider special thanks are due to our general manager for the good result of the year's working and I shall have much pleasure later on in proposing a bonus to him and the staff. Our appreciative thanks are also due to those of our branches and agencies that have done good work for the Association during last year.

I will now endeavor to explain to you some of the figures in the report and accounts which will, as usual and, with your permission, be taken as read. I will first refer to the working account for 1915 and former years, the result of which your directors feel sure you will consider satisfactory, as it shows a credit balance of $1,081,017.09, after transferring the amount of $343,966.24 to the credit of exchange investment fluctuation account, in order to close that account.

Your directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 25 per cent out of that balance and to place $250,000 to the credit of a new reserve fund, to be called the investment and exchange reserve fund. This will leave a balance of $651,017.09, out of which we recommend that a sum of £1,000 be donated to the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund, being a fund appealing for support on behalf of the children of British sailors who have lost their lives in sailing, protecting and defending British ships, in many of which this Association has been heavily interested and also a fund which we consider a company such as ours should support and subscribe to liberally and I hope you will agree with me.

Working account, 1916.—With a balance at credit of $2,254,518.25, I am afraid this account looks very much better than it actually is, for, since September last, our losses, most of which have not yet been paid and, therefore, do not appear in the accounts, have been terribly heavy, both against marine and war perils, particularly the latter. All war risk business is speculative and we have avoided, to a great extent, those risks of an exceptionally speculative character, but, with the sudden and unexpected changes in the war zone, it has been practically impossible to avoid such risks entirely and to escape the heavy losses which have been reported during the past six or seven months.

One would have thought it only reasonable to suppose neutral steamers trading from one neutral port to another neutral port were fairly safe risks to take at fair rates against sinking by enemy submarines, but, unfortunately, experience, which came too late, taught us otherwise. In fact, we know that not even Red Cross hospital ships are safe against the wholesale piracy of enemy submarines, or submarine cruisers, as they have been very properly described and of which about 300 are supposed to have been at their murderous work on the principal sea routes.

Marine losses have been exceptionally heavy during the past few months, largely in consequence of the increased difficulties of navigation, owing to the war, by the suppression of lights and by vessels being employed in trades for which they were not intended.

Having had an exceptionally profitable year in 1914, we last year recommended an additional special dividend of 5 per cent, but this year we think it advisable, under present uncertain circumstances, to revert to our old rate of a special dividend of 5 per cent only, to be paid out of interest earned during 1916, which will cost $36,000 and carry forward a balance of $2,218,518.15, which we hope may be sufficient to pay the very heavy losses pending against last year's operations.

Exchange investment fluctuation account.—As you will see from the report, not only was the amount of $120,937.85, brought forward from last year, wiped out in consequence of the high rate of exchange at which our investments in Gold had to be taken on December 30 last, but a further sum of $343,966.24 had to be placed to the credit of this account, in order to close it to a point. We have provided for any further rise in exchange by placing $250,000 to the credit of a new reserve fund, the investment and exchange reserve fund.

While these are in reality only book entries, it, nevertheless, means that over seven lakhs of dollars have had to be provided in order to meet the exceptional rise in the price of local currency. It is quite possible, of course, that, in the near future, most of this loss in exchange will be made good again and, when that takes place, we shall have a handsome balance at credit of the new reserve fund.

A list of the Association's investments in stocks and shares is on the table should any shareholder wish to see it.

With regard to 1917 underwriting, while it is impossible to say whether losses will continue to the same extent as they have during the past six months and, therefore, it is not possible to say what the future has in store for us, I can only say that 1917 has opened as badly, or even worse than 1916 closed.

I can think of nothing further of interest concerning the Association's working to say, but shall be glad to answer, to the best of my knowledge, any question any shareholder may wish to ask and I will now close my remarks by expressing the same wish as I did last year, which was that, long before our annual general meeting takes place next year, this terrible war will have ended in the manner we all feel confident it will end and that the remaining members of our staff will have returned to their respective posts unharmed.

No questions were raised and resolutions were passed unanimously, adopting the report and accounts, as presented; declaring a dividend of 30 per cent in Taels at exchange 73; electing Mr. H. E. Arnhold to the board and re-electing Messrs. Prentice, Wrightson, Brodie Clarke, A. W. Burkill and Sutherland; re-electing Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson auditors and sanctioning a bonus to the staff, the amount to be decided by the board, but not to exceed twenty per cent of their salaries.

Mr. Jackson: Gentlemen, I should like to thank you for the manner in which you have expressed your appreciation of the work the staff have done during the past year and also for having voted a bonus to myself and the rest of the staff. I should also like to thank the chairman for the kind remarks he has made.

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"I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent." H. J. TAFT, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use." S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it." R. E. ESKILDSON, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many instances, and consider it the best laxative that could be used, especially for children." NATHANIEL K. KING, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children." J. B. ELLIOTT, M. D., New York City.

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GEN. J. E. KUHN SAYS GERMANY, STARVING, WANTS PEACE NOW

U. S. Military Attache at Berlin Tells of His Observations At the Front

POINTS TO COUNTRY'S NEED

Universal Service, He Says, Is Only Solution of America's Problem

New York, March 11.—Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A., President of the Army War College in Washington, and until recently the American Military Attache at Berlin, made the statement last night that "the German people are on the edge of starvation," and added that "Germany is prepared to entertain terms of peace and to go a long way to get them."

General Kuhn made these statements in the course of a speech delivered to his fellow-graduates of West Point at the annual dinner of the alumni of the Military Academy in the Grand Ball Room of the Hotel Astor last night. The General did not know that reporters were present and had not expected his remarks to be made public, but when told that newspaper men had heard the speech he consented to give out a copy of what he had said.

Two Years at Front

More than 300 officers, past and present, of the army, among them some of the most famous men in the service, heard the speech which was in a way a story, in part, of General Kuhn's observations on the various German fighting fronts, all of which he visited, not once, but many times during the more than two years of war that passed while he was Mr. Gerard's military attache in Berlin. Among these officers were Major Gen. George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal; Colonel H. H. Bandholtz, Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, who was General Kuhn's predecessor as head of the War College; Colonel John Biddle, Superintendent of the Military Academy; Major C. C. Carter, the Adjutant of the Academy; Colonel F. L. Doods, Colonel Isaac N. Lewis, inventor of the famous Lewis machine gun; Major Merch B. Stewart of the General Staff, Colonel Granger Adams, Colonel C. P. Echols, and Colonel John M. Carson, Jr.

Just before the speaking started the toast to the President was proposed. The toast was uttered by W. N. Dykman of Brooklyn, a West Pointer now in civil life.

"Lift your glasses and drink to the Commander in Chief of the United States Army, the President of the United States. Here's strength to his arm and power to his punch," said Mr. Dykman.

As the West Pointers jumped cheering to their feet the band played the national anthem and the Star-spangled Banner was unfurled from the northern end of the room.

General Kuhn's Speech

"One would naturally expect that a world war must be a big affair and bigness is in fact the most striking feature of the present conflict of nations. No less than ten European States have today reached the extreme limit of the mobilisation of their military resources which means nothing more or less than the employment of the last man, woman, and child as well as all available financial, industrial, agricultural and commercial machinery for the sole purpose of war.

"Aproximately 37,000,000 men stand arrayed on the battlefields of Europe, and a daily average of 5,000 men are laying down their lives for principles and ideals which they believe to be true. The battle line on the west, east, Italian, and Macedonian fronts aggregate about 2,000 miles, equal to the distance from New York to Denver. Truly, to understand the magnitude of this war one must think in large figures, for we have to deal literally with millions of men and billions of dollars. Were the United States ever to call out its resources in men to the same extent as has Germany at this hour, we should have an armed force of 15,000,000 men. How pitifully small and petty appears our patchwork military establishment in the face of the present tremendous and far-reaching world events.

"To enable the aviation service to carry out its functions of observation, which also include that of control of artillery fire, there has taken place a gradual specialisation of duties resulting in well-defined types of machines of which three are now well established, viz., the fighting scout machine, the artillery fire control machine, and the general reconnaissance and bombing machine. All are equipped with machine guns for both offensive and defensive purposes. All nations have practically reached a common solution as to the fighting scout machines, which must be very fast, a rapid climber, and quick at maneuvering. The German Fokker single decker is a good example. This has a speed of 120 to 130 miles per hour and can climb 1,000 feet per minute.

"Its machine gun is rigidly fixed to the hull and fires through the propeller. There are as yet no settled tactics in air fighting, each of the crack aviators having his own ideas Immelman, one of Germany's pioneers in air fighting, killed after his seventeenth victory, always got above his adversary and then dove down straight at him, opening fire at short range. He never made more than one attempt per day. Captain Boelcke, who had a record of forty hostile machines to his credit before he was killed, adopted less spectacular methods and endeavored to get the advantage of position by maneuvering from the rear, which his fast and shifty machine generally enabled him to do."

General Kuhn then touched on the importance of the artillery arm in trench warfare.

Importance of Ammunition

"During the Russo-Japanese war," he continued, "I was so impressed by the fact that a Japanese field artillery brigade had fired an average of 500 rounds per gun during the ten days' battle of Mukden. This represented about ten tons of ammunition per gun. I then remarked that the consumption of artillery ammunition in future wars would be limited only by the ability of the transport service to bring it forward. In Europe the railroads, good wagon roads and the motor trucks have so well solved the problem of transportation that the expenditure of ammunition is now limited only by the ability to manufacture it. Repeated instances have come to my notice where German field batteries have expended 50 per cent more rounds per gun in twenty-four hours than the aforementioned Japanese guns did in ten days. Earl Kitchener stated accurately that this was a war of munitions, and it is a fact that today the whole world, the United States not excepted, is one vast arsenal working night and day and employing millions of men, women, and children.

"With the increase of artillery has also come a change in the character of the ammunition. While shrapnel is still unquestionably best against personnel, the strong field works and obstacles now so common in trench warfare call for more violent and powerful action. High explosive shell has therefore become the most common type of ammunition, and I venture that three-fourths of all the ammunition used is of this kind. Its use alone enables strong field works and obstacles to be pulverised and the defenders literally blasted from the earth and the way paved for a successful infantry advance.

"The Germans were the first to show how this must be done when they made their masterful break through the Russian front at Tarnow-Garlice in May, 1915, where they crushed the Russian defenses after four hours' drum fire, expending 10,000 tons of ammunition. But this was mere child's play to later developments. In the Champagne in September, 1915, the French drummed the German lines for seventy hours continuously, and the Somme offensive was inaugurated by an overwhelming artillery fire of eight days before any infantry advance.

Need of Machine Guns

"At the beginning of the war Germany had just finished her machine gun organisation providing one machine gun company of six guns for each regiment of infantry of 3,000 men and one company for each battalion of Jagers. For cavalry divisions she had also organised about fifteen machine gun detachments, each of six guns. Today Germany has at least three machine gun companies per infantry regiment, probably more. New organisations of machine gun units have been constantly springing up, including mountain organisations, some forming parts of regiments and others extra regimental. The machine gun saves men, therefore life, and to this fact is due the large increase in this weapon.

"I have spoken briefly of the three most conspicuous lessons of the war. There are many others which time precludes from discussion. The prevailing trench warfare has developed many specialties which, if not entirely new in principle, are at least new in application. I need mention here only such maters as hand grenades, mine throwers, gas, flame throwers, special trench weapons, and means for illumination of the foreground.

"During October, 1916, the monotony of prevailing trench warfare was relieved by a brilliant bit of maneuver warfare. I refer to the campaign in Rumania. When the history of this campaign is written I venture to say that it will be found most interesting. I do not intend here to enter into any discussion of the campaign, but will show you a few recent pictures forwarded to me a few days before the rupture of diplomatic relations.

Germans Near Starvation

"How long will the war last! This question is frequently asked. I answer, I do not know. It would seem as if the strain must soon tell and that some one of the principal nations would break. From a purely military standpoint, there is no ground for believing that a decision can be reached in the immediate future. But other forces are at work and these may decide the issue. Economic conditions are trying everywhere, especially in the case of the Middle Powers. It is certain that the German people are on the edge of starvation and the bravest man will succumb to an ampty stomach. I believe Germany is prepared to entertain terms of peace and to go a long way to get them. Her case is that of the man who has caught a wildcat by the tail. He needs no help to hold on but would like some to let go.

"And what does the world war mean to the United States? One thing is certain and that is if we manage to keep out we will have all the money in the world and Europe will have all the guns. The period of readjustment is one fraught with grave possibilities, in which we may become involved only too early. That we are not entirely without apprehension on this point is evidenced by the move for preparedness of which one hears so much these days.

"As I look over the field I find all kinds of societies, associations, and committees for mobilising anything and everything, industries, food, nitrates, transportation; even young ladies who can apply first aid to either right or left leg, but not to both. A few days ago I was even waited upon by a committee of the National Association for Prison Reform, which had mobilised to take care of the civil internes which we may expect to have in case of war with a foreign power. In justice to the committee I must say that its plans are entirely racticable, well worked out, and will be useful in certain eventualities.

"In short, the move for preparedness is bearing some fruit, but alas! in one direction only. It is all directed toward mobilisation of our material resources. I have scanned the horizon in vain to find any association of the man with the musket, who is prepared to grovel in the dire and mud, to dodge grenades and shell, to shiver and suffer in the cold and wet. Apparently we are all willing to let George do that part of the game.

"However great a part material resources and munitions have played and are playing in this war one fact must not be overlooked, and that is the fighting man. He is just as important and necessary as ever and the demands that will be made upon his nerves and endurance will be greater than ever before. We need and must have men, millions of them, and they must be trained thoroughly; trained to face the grueling requirements of modern warfare. How can we get them? Only through the American people who are their own masters.

"Unless this great nation of free men wakes up and safeguards its priceless heritage of liberty and free institutions it must sooner or later pay the penalty of its self-assurances which still confides in the mill on men who will spring from the earth between sunrise and sunset, each armed with a squirrel rifle and a Ford automobile. There is but one solution for the problem—universal military training; but the solution rests in the hands of the American people."

The only other speaker besides General Kuhn was Colonel Biddle, who told of the growth of the Academy and of the problem now facing the Academy to house the several hundred additional cadets who would shortly be admitted. For the first time in West Point history the Corps of Cadets will number more than 900 next Fall.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

WONT THAT RICH- JUST AS THE OLD BOY DOUJES HIS VIOLIN CASEY PUT ON THE SLIPPERS AND GET SET SHE WANTS HIM TO GIVE THE DOG THE AIR
SHE ALLUS DOES THAT- SHE HAS HINDSIGHT- SHE NEVER THINKS OF CREAM TILL ITS TIME FOR THE RAISINS
WALDEMER HERE'S POOR LITTLE SPOT JUST DYING FOR A RUN- CANT YOU TAKE HIM OUT AWHILE?
HOWS THE CAT?
INDOOR SPORTS.
RECEIVING ORDERS FROM THE WIFE JUST AS YOU HAVE SETTLED DOWN TO READ ALL THE SCANDAL IN THE PAPERS
TAD

TOKIO BUSINESS MEN'S DINNER TO WANG FU-WEI

Again Emphasise Need For Extended Facilities For Inter-Communication

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, April 13.—Twelve large business firms and banks gave a banquet to Mr. Wang Fu-wei, the Chinese Vice-Minister of Communications, his suite and the Chinese Minister to Japan, at the Seiyoken Hotel, Ueno, yesterday evening.

Mr. Nakano, welcoming the guests, said that trade relations, when properly cultivated and developed, constituted a powerful factor in international friendship. For realising this purpose, means of communication are a very important agent.

Japan already has very close trade relations with China, but there remains much more to accomplish in this respect between the two countries. Japanese trade interests are appreciative of the friendly assistance rendered so far by the Chinese Government.

"I am glad of the opportunity given me this evening to express our gratitude to a high Chinese official, holding an important post in the Chinese Government, for developing and facilitating inter-communication between the two countries."

Mr. Wang Fu-wei, in reply, said that he fully reciprocated Mr. Nakano's views.

Besides high officials belonging to the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Governor and Mayor of Tokio were present at the banquet. During the day, Mr. Wang Fu-wei visited the Imperial University and important electric factories.

The Emperor received Wang Fu-wei in audience this morning. Wang sincerely appreciates the cordial reception he has met with here. To a representative of the press he said: "I am very grateful for the kind reception I have received from high and low. Among the things I have learnt, the relief system in vogue in Japan for railway employees has greatly impressed me."

URGE STRENGTHENING OF MISSIONS IN MANCHURIA

Many Openings Available, Pastor Peterson Tells Seventh-Day Adventists

The rendering of reports from mission fields was continued yesterday at the Conference of the Seventh-day Adventists. Pastor B. Peterson of Mukden reported for Manchuria. There are six foreign missionaries in that district, they being the first American missionaries to enter Manchuria. Pastor Peterson outlined the many openings for missionary endeavor they are meeting, and urged that these be taken advantage of at an early date, in order that the mission work may be strengthened. He reported great economic progress in Manchuria.

"Recently," he said, "a large piece of territory has been added from Mongolia. Not only have its borders been extended, but the population has greatly increased during the last year. Especially during the summer months, the immigration was so great that the passenger trains were unable to carry them, and large freight trains filled to capacity brought one load after the other into the northern regions, where vast territory has not yet been occupied. It is difficult to get an accurate census, but it is quite safe to say that the population has gone far beyond the twenty million mark."

Manchuria was entered by Seventh-day Adventist missionaries in 1914, and good results are already being seen. Gospel literature has been scattered over a large section of the country, reaching up to the Siberian border. Some 3,000 annual subscriptions were taken during five months last year for the Chinese magazine, "Signs of the Times," published in Shanghai.

Pastor B. L. Anderson of South China in rendering his report, said that his Mission was organised in the South China Union Conference, the territory embraced being the provinces of Fukien, Kwangtung, and Kwangsi. Within this Conference are five missions, viz. the Fukien, Swatow, Hakka, Cantonese, and Kwangsi. Twenty-five foreign missionaries reside within this Conference. The membership stands at 865; of these 445, or more than half, were added during the last biennial period; 77% of these additions are converts direct. After years of seed sowing, results are now being seen, and the coming years should see this per cent of gain continue.

Four training schools are located in South China, the school at Foochow being the largest. Its present enrollment is 274.

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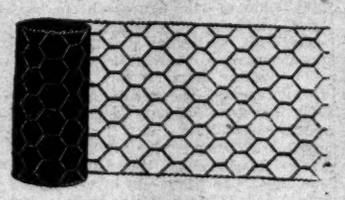

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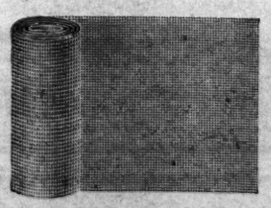

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CLUB DEBATE CALLING BOXING TOURNEY OFF

Decision Deferred for Week In Effort to Secure Card In Charity's Cause

The Executive Committee of the Shanghai American Athletic Club held a meeting last Tuesday evening to discuss the advisability of holding the finals of the boxing tournament. The members expressed the opinion that the unsatisfactory showing on April Fourth was not due to any lack of effort on the part of the committees or officials. The boxing tournament committee had made the most complete arrangements possible. Handsome prizes were provided and entries were personally canvassed for.

The great success of the first evening's exhibition gave every indication that the tournament management might count on the enthusiastic support of both the public and boxers. It was unfortunate that the U. S. S. Cincinnati should have been transferred just at the time of the second preliminaries, thereby cancelling a number of bouts scheduled for that evening.

In spite of that there were enough entrants left to furnish a good card had all the men lived up to their agreements. In several instances the excuses advanced for not entering the ring were not satisfactory, and in none of the cases was sufficient notice of withdrawal given. As for those who neither appeared in the ring nor presented excuses—the less said about them the better. To all those who actually appeared, the committee extended the thanks of the Club.

In view of the fact that the proceeds of subscriptions taken at the door were to be devoted to an active and deserving war charity, the Field Service of the American Ambulance in France, the committee did not feel that the boxing tournament had received the support it deserved from many sportsmen who should have been depended on to enter their names in the contest but failed to do so. In short, the majority expressed the opinion that the committee, without blame to themselves, would be quite justified in calling the tournament off.

However, in consideration of the general desire to assist the charity named, it was agreed that before taking final action the exact state of affairs should be presented to the public in general and the other athletic clubs and individual boxers in particular, in the hope that an adequate response to the call for contestants might be made, enabling the committee to continue with the tournament. Action was postponed for one week, with the understanding that further efforts would be made to obtain a list of entries big enough to insure proper competition for the prize cups offered, and an evening of sport with which the Club and its friends would have no reason to be disappointed.

To facilitate matters, it was further decided to change the date of the finals from the eighteenth to the end of April or the first week of May, with the provision that they would be cancelled if a proper card of entries were not forthcoming. This action would only be taken with regret, but with the feeling that the committee had done its full duty by the Club and the public at large.

Anyone desiring to enter the tournament may hand his name to H. D. Rodger, J. G Petrocelli, J. D. Sullivan, A. J. Evers or Messrs. Squires and Bingham, 17a Nanking Road. Every effort will be made to match contestants of approximately equal weight and skill. The distribution of prizes will be decided by judges voting on the merits of the various bouts in the finals, if they are held, the first prize going to the winner of the best bout, and so on, credit being given for honest sportsmanship as much as for skill in the manly art of boxing.

Designed Gt. Britain As Hunting Grounds

(Continued from Page 1)

the school has given them of putting to immediate test—in the service of their country—the special knowledge they have thus acquired.

"The work in connection with the publication of our Journals continues to grow, and there can be no doubt that the information which we are enabled to bring before Chinese through their medium will prove of increasing benefit to British trade. At our last meeting I informed you that the circulation of the English Journal was nearly 700 copies and the Chinese Journal 10,000. Today the circulation of the former is approximately 800, while the last issue of the latter reached 13,000 copies. The value of judicious publication has more than made itself felt.

"As regards the Chinese Journal, it is becoming increasingly popular and many are the enquiries received from inland towns and cities and remote parts of the Chinese Empire, for British goods. It has been the means of making known to dwellers in these far distant parts the value of British goods. It is serving a good purpose and I strongly recommend it to British merchants as an advertising medium, the value of which is perhaps not yet fully appreciated.

Shipping And Exports

"I couple these two under the one heading because both are to a great extent inter-dependent. The same problem with which we were confronted last year—the lack of tonnage—has occupied a great deal of your Committee's attention. The scarcity of tonnage has made itself increasingly felt during the period under review, and the resulting diversion of cargo via Japan whence it has been possible to re-ship at rates cheaper than were obtainable by the Conference lines, has had an adverse effect on certain classes of export trade. At the request of H. M. Government a memorandum has been prepared setting forth the shipping and export situation but while the memorandum itself will probably be of considerable assistance to our Government, I fear that little improvement can be looked for in the situation here until such time as Government needs will permit of additional vessels being made available.

Insurance

"The most important matter that the Insurance Sub-Committee have had under consideration has been the question of the registration of Chinese Companies and the bill which has been drafted for the Peking Government. The question is one which seriously affects insurance companies in China. The attitude adopted by Chinese suggested that foreign insurance companies were in open opposition to the movement of reform. This, I think I may safely say is not the case. The British Chamber of Commerce is desirous, not of placing obstacles in the way of good insurance legislation, but of assisting the Chinese Government in any endeavors it may undertake to that end. Any reform of this nature however, must have far-reaching effects and if legislation is to be invoked it should be our endeavor to see that the questions to be solved are represented in their true perspective.

Affiliated Chambers

"The affiliated Chambers have conducted much business of mutual importance during the year and there is little doubt that as time goes on the gradual formation of British Chambers of Commerce in the important business centers throughout China will have far-reaching effects. Our latest addition to the list is the Peking Chamber to whom we extend a hearty welcome.

"Gentlemen, I have I think touched in a general way on the most important matters that have engaged our attention during the year under review. There are two matters, however, which I consider should be brought to your notice. The first is the question of what has been generally called the "Ton for Ton" policy. The ruthless warfare waged by German submarines on practically all merchant shipping—whether belligerent or neutral—called for a definite statement of policy and your Chamber therefore ranged themselves on the side of all other British Chambers in China in demanding of the Home Government that the peace terms shall contain adequate compensation for ships sunk by enemy submarines. As a matter of interest I give you the names of the other Chambers of Commerce in China with whom we associated ourselves in this movement. They are Canton, Chefoo, Changsha, Foochow, Hankow, Newchwang, Swatow, Tientsin, and although not forming part of the Chinese Empire, sufficiently close to its borders to have very much the same interests as we have—I may mention that the Chamber in Hongkong also supported the movement.

"The second point, gentlemen, is a matter which brings home to our very midst the war with its demand for the pick of our young manhood. I refer to a memorial to be erected hereafter to those gallant gentlemen of the Allies who, putting duty before all else, have volunteered and placed their services at their country's disposal. Some of them I regret to say we shall never have the pleasure of welcoming back: others again will return to us fit and well. None of them, gentlemen, looked for any recompense. All of them should be remembered. It was to this end therefore that your Committee approached both the Councils with a request that a site be set aside on which a suitable memorial will be raised to all those men of the Allies, who, little counting the cost, decided to leave this port and do their utmost to uphold right against wrong.

"The site agreed upon between our Allies in the French Concession and ourselves is at the junction of the Quai de France, Avenue Edouard VII and the Bund, a fitting position I think for a memorial such as is proposed.

The Present Situation

"Taking the whole year's working, I think we have every reason to be proud of our record and basing our opinion of the future on what has been accomplished in the past, there is ample evidence that the Chamber will become increasingly useful. Our relations with neighboring Chambers have been, I am pleased to say, of the very best. For the past two years our enemies have been busily organising for trade after the war and by every means in their power have been endeavoring to undermine the prestige of Great Britain. China has now decided to take a hand in the game herself and has ranged herself on the side of common humanity. It is possible therefore that German preparations for post bellum trade and the capital she has sunk in preparing the way thereto, will be brought to nothing. This must not cause us to relax our efforts however. It simply means that a cunning and unscrupulous foe, whose methods to capture trade have been on a par with the manner in which he has waged this war, is for a time—no-one can possibly put a limit to the period—rendered hors de combat.

"We now meet others, we, ourselves, for the time being at a disadvantage, but we meet them in fair competition: any ascendancy we at present have in trade, however, cannot be maintained if we are content to allow matters to move along from an initial impetus. The quality of British goods, and our reputation for fair dealing will carry us far, but our efforts must be continuous. Gentlemen: this Chamber was formed to further British trading interests and diplomatic paths are tortuous, but if we are to be abreast of the times we shall have to study more closely than heretofore our relations with China, and through our Chamber to bring the conditions obtaining here to the closer knowledge of our Government. There is a great future before British trade in China and we must use our best endeavors to see that trade is fully developed.

Late Secretary

"Before I resume my seat Gentlemen there is one other matter to which I must refer—that is the death of our late Secretary, Mr. H. B Stewart. It is due in the main to his untiring effort that this Chamber has been brought to its present state of efficiency. His tact and organising ability were invaluable to us in smoothing over the many difficulties which beset us at the outset, whilst his charming personality and unfailing courtesy made him persona grata with all with whom he came in contact. On the day of his death he had brought every item up to date and he left the office and all its affairs in the most perfect order. His death which took place in the midst of maneuvers—into which he entered enthusiastically—has been a distinct loss to this Chamber and the many Societies with which he was connected. I think you will agree Gentlemen that to his sorrowing wife and children, who are at present in England, our sincere and deepest sympathy is extended."

Mr. Little's Address

Mr. E. S. Little, in seconding the proposal to adopt the report and accounts, said he could not but express a feeling of disappointment that the meeting was so sparsely attended, but the sparseness of the attendance he took as an endorsement of the work of the committee.

He wished to add his tribute of praise to their late secretary, Mr. Stewart. He was a model secretary, who had all the qualifications which went to a secretary and if they searched China all over he doubted if they could get a man who could do better work than Mr. Stewart did for them.

Several times during the year he, Mr. Little, had been asked by members what the chamber was doing. The chairman had given them some record but there was a vast amount of labor done of which the great majority of the members could know nothing at all. The position of the members of the committee was no sinecure and they had to put in hard and continuous work throughout the year.

One of the great things they were doing was to unify British interests in China. For the first time in the history of British trade in the Far East they could say it was articulate. It could now make known its wants to China and to the world and speak with no uncertain voice—a voice which was listened to by their own authorities. Their relations with the British Government had been cordial and intimate. Previous to the establishment of the Chamber there had always seemed to be a division line between officials and merchants. That was in process of disappearing if it had not entirely disappeared.

Cordial relations with the authorities had been very much furthered by the representation on the committee of members of the Consular staff: they had had Mr. Rose who was an indefatigable and tireless worker. He had put in more work in connection with the chamber than any other member of the committees, and his efforts were keenly appreciated by all of them. Mr. Rose had been seconded by the officials in Peking and by the consular staff here from the Consul-General downwards. Merchants today understood the Government position as they had never done before and vice versa. The Government officials were also becoming more cognisant of the wants of British trade.

To Improve Administration

The committee also were in agreement as to the necessity of improving all departments of administration in China. They had not reached the ideal which was before them yet, but they hoped very greatly to advance the efforts they were making to further British trading interests in China. They were hoping also to encourage further and closer intercourse with their Chinese friends.

The Chinese language scheme which had been referred to would undoubtedly assist in this respect but the Chamber was also engaged in investigations in connection with the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in order to further British and Chinese trade in this country. The result of these investigations would probably be seen by the time of their next annual meeting. The committee was also interesting itself in making representations on the subject of education in China and it was to be hoped that British ideas and ideals would be presented in a more practical and prominent way than ever before.

Other nations had gone ahead of the British in introducing their national ideas and ideals but though they were late he hoped they would be able to overtake their duty in this respect also. Chinese legislation was also being watched by the committee and bills which were before Parliament were being carefully looked into. It appeared to him that the objects of the Chamber had been more than justified and they were bringing together British interests and representing them authoritatively as never before.

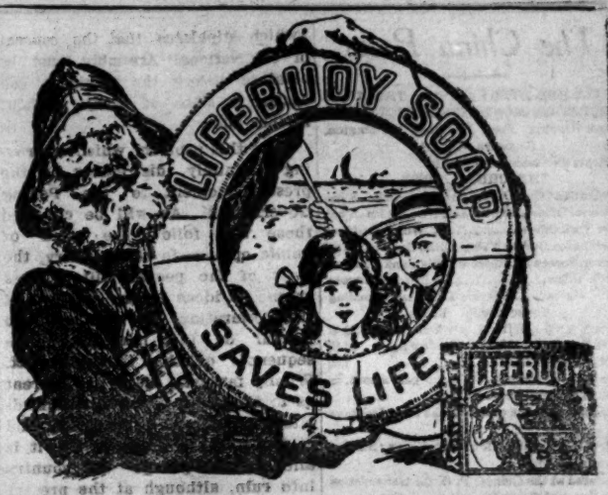
They were told by their enemies that the British were a slow and unimpressionable people and consequently were decadent. But they were finding themselves these days and their enemies were finding that they were not decadent. Their enemies were also finding that the British were a little too fast for them in the fields of France and Flanders. They were finding that the British were not unimpressionable but that they were making an impression on the Germans that would be very much to their detriment—an impression their enemies would wish had never been made.

In trade, their supremacy during previous years had been disputed in the Far East but no doubt they would find themselves and carry on in commerce as they were doing in war. There was no doubt that the British by their sterling qualities of honesty, integrity and carrying out the word of a contract and showing the highest ideal of British trade could always maintain themselves in commerce as elsewhere.

No questions were asked and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The following general committee was elected:—Messrs. J. Johnstone, A. W. Burkill, H. E. Campbell, H. H. Girardet, A. Howard, C. G. Humphrys, E. S. Little, E. F. Mackay, E. C. Richards, A. G. Stephen, H. G. Simms, and G. A. Richardson.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the outgoing committee for their work during the past year, on the proposal of Mr. Brodie A. Clarke.



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(3) Is a wife only her husband's choicest possession? See "THE TANGLED WEB."

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(7) Whip your child if you dare, after seeing "TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH" in "Who's Guilty?"

(8) Warning! An innocent man is a victim of the law. See "BEYOND RECALL."

(9) Women! Don't seek a career until you see "THE WEAKER STRAIN" in "Who's Guilty?"

(10) Girls, elope if you dare, after seeing "THE TRIAL OF SOULS" in "Who's Guilty?"

(11) Bigamists! Thousands are, but don't know it. Are you one? See "THE LOST PARADISE" in "Who's Guilty?"

(12) Don't wed until you see "WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE" in "Who's Guilty?"

(13) Jealous wives! See "THE GOAD OF JEALOUSY" in "Who's Guilty?"

(14) Would you go to jail to save a woman's name? See "THE IRONY OF JUSTICE" in "Who's Guilty."

The first two photo-drama of the series, entitled "Puppets of Fate" and "The Tight Rein" (4 Reels) will be shown at the APOLLO THEATRE on Monday, April 16th. Each story complete in itself.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 14, 1917

China and the Allies

By Putnam Weale
(*Peking Gazette*)

FROM conversations in many quarters it has been made apparent to the writer that the attitude of China on the subject of a formal Declaration of War against Germany is misunderstood. If there is one cause more than any other to which this misunderstanding can be traced it is on the subject of the "guarantees" which this Government requires before it can go once more to Parliament and request a national endorsement of the third and last of the steps which were made inevitable by the Chinese declaration of February 9.

As a necessary sequel to the Note which was on that date transmitted to the German Government, the Premier on March 10 went to the National Assembly and laid before both Houses a clear and concise statement of all the relevant facts. After recounting the circumstances which had made necessary a rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany, he stated that whilst Chinese action was primarily dictated by the desire to uphold the sanctity of international law and the inviolability of the rights of neutrals, the decision taken would prove fruitful in practical results because—and this is the important point—China would immediately be placed in an improved position first, in the matter of Tariff reform, second, in the postponement of the monthly payments of the 1900 Indemnities, and third, in certain vital clauses of the Peace Protocol of 1901.

General Tuan Chi-jui was led to make these statements as a result of an unofficial exchange of views between a duly-authorised representative of the Chinese Government and the *chefs de mission* of the Allied Powers in Peking. Whilst nothing was reduced to writing, the anxiety of the Allies to secure China's adhesion to their cause was not only clearly manifested but was expressed in such a way as to lead the Chinese Government to expect that so soon as the German Minister was handed his passports, an immediate pact could be made which would relieve China of her pressing financial worries and categorically provide for a future Tariff on what may be called Mackay Treaty terms.

It was on this understanding that both Houses of Parliament, in spite of every effort to influence them, passed an overwhelming vote of endorsement of the government's policy. Unfortunately although one calendar month has elapsed since that was done, the government is still in no position to go to Parliament once more and ask sanction for a formal declaration of war against Germany because the promises it understood had been made by the Allies have not matured. In other words, although very friendly relations exist between the parties concerned and although there is a very full appreciation of what has already been done, the representatives of the Allies in Peking appear to attach more importance to their own point of view than to the commitments of the Cabinet to Parliament and seem to urge that China should take her final step alone and unaided, trusting to the *bona fides* of the Entente group to secure the carrying-out in due course all that has been privately agreed upon. That is to say that the Premier and his Cabinet are expected to ask Parliament to give effect to Article 35 of the Provisional Constitution (which stipulates that the consent of the National Assembly must be obtained before the President can declare a state of war) without further ado.

It is this problem which is proving infinitely distressing at the present moment to the Peking Government. As will be clear to those who follow the trend of public opinion in this country, the mass of the people still possess erroneous ideas on the subject of the declaration of war and are fearful of the immediate consequences of this inevitable act. Wholly fantastic views are current as to the drain which will immediately commence in foodstuffs and in live-stock—a drain which it is alleged will plunge the country into ruin, although at the present moment there is barely enough shipping to carry away the tens of thousands of Chinese laborers who are so urgently needed in the war-zones and who are much the most highly-prized commodity China possesses, brawn and muscle being now almost a more valuable article of international exchange than gold or silver.

The force of all this opposition, coupled with the neglect which the Allies are displaying for their true interests by not meeting the wishes of the Peking Government half-way, is such that in spite of the American declaration of war the Government finds its hands tied and its proclaimed policy (to which it adheres absolutely and entirely) stripped of the necessary propelling agencies. It is certainly necessary for Premier Tuan Chi-jui to be in a position to tell Parliament that everything he promised on March 10 has been obtained and that it will be an act of statesmanship for China to follow quickly and resolutely where America has led. The Premier is anxious to do this but he is equally anxious to secure that no far-reaching contretemps—owing to the reasons we have outlined—should arise.

In the circumstances wisdom demands that the circle of the diplomatic exchange of views be widened and that Washington and London be included directly without delay in a series of "consultations" having for their object a complete and proper definition of the guarantees China requires so that on the one hand the Peking Government may be placed in a position to complete its policy, and on the other, the representatives of the Allies stand committed to a proper appreciation of the requirements of popular government. The continuation of the present pause is not suited to the strenuous and calamitous times in which we live; nor is it in agreement with the major objects of the war—one of which is the banishment of obscurantism and the use of formulas which can be published broadcast because they necessarily possess the endorsement of all free peoples, and lead to the longed-for goal of international righteousness.

Correspondence

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir: I have been most disagreeably surprised with the insertion in the last edition of your paper of a telegram from Amsterdam under the headline "Corruption in Dutch Army," which apparently is a mistake. Firstly, the Dutch Minister of War is General N. Bosboom and secondly there is in the whole Dutch Army not a single General or other officer with the name of Krobatin. It is, however, known to me that the name of the Austrian Minister of War is Chevalier de Krobatin, so that there certainly has been a mistake in the cabling of that news by Reuter. I would be extremely obliged to see this mistake corrected in the next edition of your paper in order to remove the taint thrown on the army of my country, where army scandals of the sort as published in your last paper are entirely unknown. I have the honor to be, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

DE REUS,
Consul-General, The Netherlands.
Shanghai, April 13, 1917.

Note: We are glad to say that Reuter's also has brought a correction of the item referred to in the foregoing.

Topics In Brief

Slowly, but surely, the Kaiser is torpedoing the hyphen beyond all hope of recovery.—*Washington Post.*

Another good way to keep the Germans from sinking our ships might be to paint the picture of a beefsteak on them.—*Dallas News.*

It's an awful thing to have the kind of patriotism that has to be taken out and dusted whenever an emergency arises.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Political Effects Of Russian Upheaval

(*By Frank H. Simonds*)

The first thought in every American mind in reading the news of the Russia revolution was entirely and necessarily a thought of the meaning of this great event not in terms of world politics, but in terms of world humanity. That many millions of men and women, millions of men and women living in one of the most despotic of nations, should achieve democracy and liberty was a thing appealing immediately to the enthusiasm and to the imagination of the American people, and for us all this aspect will doubtless remain the more important.

Yet it is not less necessary at this time to think of the political effect of an emancipated Russia upon the destinies of Europe. It is well to recall again the fact so frequently forgotten that this war had its origin, as well as its immediate occasion, in the conflict between the Slav and Teuton, and a Russia liberated and democratic must necessarily be the champion of the Slav races in the future, as an autocratic Russia never could be.

German autocracy, like German world politics, dreamed of fastening its system upon the Czech, the Pole, the Slovak, the Slovene, the Serb and the Bulgar. That great "mitteleuropa" of German dreams was in fact a central European state in which the Teutonic supremacy was assured, but a state in which the Teuton made use of millions of Slavs as his slaves and his servants, his "cannon fodder" and his industrial machines.

The German statesmen have long perceived that unless Germany could expand; unless Germany could divide the Slav world and bind the Poles and the Austrian as well as the Balkan slavs to her chariot the inevitable expansion of Slavdom might some day eliminate Germany as a world power. Considerable as was the annual increase of German population, that of Russia was growing by leaps and bounds, and the hour when Russia should organise herself was recognised by thoughtful Germans as the hour which would see the extinction of German dreams of world power.

Germany struck in 1914, when Russian had succeeded in building in Servia a temporary Slav barrier against Teutonic expansion in the Near East. Berlin calculated that Russia was still too weak, too unorganised, too divided to oppose that resistance that a few decades later would be beyond Teutonic resources to stem.

The Germans foresaw an inevitable conflict between the Teuton and the Slav. They foresaw that if the Slavs were united Germany would not only be outnumbered, but her pathway to the Near East would be forever barred along the Danube and her eastern marches on the Lower Vistula threatened. She foresaw that Bohemia would become a Slav citadel in the heart of Germany and that in the longer future Germany herself, like France and Italy, would be relegated to the position of a secondary power in a world which belonged to the Slav and to the Anglo-Saxon.

Beneath all else this war was a German war to assure for Germany a position in the world of the future commensurate with that held by Germany now. Her "place in the sun" could only be assured if Russia were turned back from her westward and southward advance and a string of Slav states depending upon Germany were erected on her frontier; states comparable to those Napoleon erected in Southern Germany in the days of his European domination.

The Slav people instinctively perceived that the question at issue was a fundamental question, a question of the liberation of the Austrian Slavs, the protection of the Servian Slavs and the acquisition of that gateway to the warm seas so long denied, first by British and then by German veto. They accepted the war. They have now declared that the war shall be fought out.

It is too early now to forecast what will happen, but it is not too early to indicate how tremendous may be the consequences politically and racially of this Russian revolution. It may have consequences affecting the map of Europe more permanently than did the French Revolution, and affecting the Slav peoples as deeply as the Italian and German struggles for unity affected the Italian and German peoples in the last century.

The future of Germany was imperilled by the promise of a Slav awakening, but the present existence of Austria is immediately in danger. For 26,000,000 of Slavs living within the Hapsburg dominions, the supremacy of democracy in the great Slav state must give a new and irresistible impulse both to strike for liberty and to seek closer association with Russia. However weak the race tie may have been, the moral and spiritual tie with a democratic Russia must be strong at once and must grow stronger.

If the revolution in Russia follows the course seemed to be marked out for it; if it becomes as completely an expression of the will of the people as did the French revolution, Russia will necessarily play in Austria and for the Austrian Slavs the part that France played in Italy and for the Italians in the revolution and afterward; and the erection of independent Slav states on the Adriatic and the Danube and in Bohemia will effectually and permanently bar German pathways to the Near East.

Washington Advised Alliance With Britain And France

His Misquoted and Misunderstood Advice to a Young Nation

By Henry M. Wriston
(*Instructor in History, Wesleyan University.*)

The United States finds itself face to face with a situation which demands a new conception of foreign policy. Americans generally feel that there is no precedent to guide. It is comforting to appeal to the advice of Washington's farewell address and find course of action already marked out. The Father of his country advises us to ally with England and France in case of war. The impression has gone abroad that Washington Monroe, and the other elder statesmen, who laid the foundations of American policy, were for independent action in such a crisis as that which now confronts America. Mr. Bryan, for instance, says: "If, after all, we must have a war, I would rather wait and have a war of our own, one that would be our own war, in which we would have something to say about when to commence, when to get through, and the terms of peace. God forbid that we should entangle ourselves in the quarrels of the Old World." Unquestionably he was appealing to what he mistakenly conceived to be Washington's maxim. Undoubtedly whatever of appeal there was in his effort rested upon the popular notion that Washington warned us against alliance in the present situation.

Quite the contrary, Washington used two qualifying adjectives in speaking of alliances. He said we should "steer clear of permanent alliances" and should "avoid entangling alliances." These adjectives were the very essence of the counsel. Permanent alliances he conceived to be dangerous because of the experience of America with France. The changed character of the French Government and policy, the altered situation of America made the once essential alliance with France embarrassing, and Washington deserted it by his famous neutrality proclamation of April, 1793.

Entangling alliance he perceived were dangerous. His conception of an entangling alliance was that the United States should be obligated to joint action in behalf of a cause which was un-American, or not vital to the welfare of the United States. Such the French connection had become. The objects of France in 1793 were not only not vital to the welfare of this country, but positively un-American and dangerous.

Washington, however, was not deceived. He was alive to the fact that the time must come when the United States would be face to face with a great crisis such as now persents itself. To meet this he said in the farewell address: "We may safely trust to temporary alliance for extraordinary emergencies."

America had been a pawn in the European game for a century and a half. European wars had their reflex in America. It was a sound judgment which made Washington see that the great problem confronting this nation was self-discovery and self-mastery. But he indicated that the isolation doctrine was not to be permanent when he said: "With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the control of its own fortunes."

Washington made an effort to achieve the isolation of America during national adolescence. Jefferson completed that work by the purchase of Louisiana. It was not done, however, before the United States faced one grave crisis. Napoleon planned to recover Louisiana. An aggressive neighbor was to replace decaying Spain as master of the Mississippi. Jefferson saw in this the same factor that dominates our situation today—the conflict of western sea power and continental land power. England's interest in the exclusion of France from North America was almost as vital as that of the United States. This explains Jefferson's declaration that "the day that France takes possession of New Orleans fixes the sentence which is to restrain her forever within her low-water mark. It seals the union of two nations which, in conjunction, can maintain exclusive possession of the ocean. From that moment we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation."

The crisis was averted; the idea of alliance was abandoned. The purchase of Louisiana solved the problem. From that moment until almost the close of the nineteenth century America had no need to ally abroad, because it was so little concerned with world affairs.

The war of 1812 did not call for foreign alliance. It was an American war for American aims. The object of the war as expressed by those responsible for it—Henry Clay, for example—was the conquest of Canada. Even had it been physically possible to ally with France, which the British fleet prevented, America would not, lest it give France basis for claiming American compensation.

Contact of America with the great powers was slender. It simmers down to relations growing out of the slave trade, out of European interests in South and Central America, and out of expansion to the Pacific. There was but one European neighbor with whom we quarreled unceasingly, but it was a family quarrel. The main problems were maintenance of the Union, conquest of the wilderness, finance—internal problems.

Slender as the relations with the powers were, a consistent policy of co-operation, as contrasted with isolation or aloofness is discernible. In the matter of the slave trade, the same message which proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine, usually regarded as the most extreme statement of the isolation idea, carried a proposition for joint action with European powers to make the slave trade piracy before the law. The Webster-Ashburton Treaty provided that English and American squadron should co-operate in suppressing the trade.

Monroe recognised that English interests in South America had been great and growing for over a century. He favored, in consquence, "an immediate co-operation between the United States and Great Britain to promote the independence of South America." True, John Quincy Adams persuaded him to a policy of action independent of England, but succeeding statesmen, recognising English interests, abandoned that offish policy. England, France, and the United States intervened jointly in the affairs of the island of Santo Domingo in 1851. No qualms were felt at asking two European powers into partnership in an effort to settle what is now regarded as a purely American problem.

John Quincy Adams, independent though he was, recognised that any interoceanic canal would not be an American trade route simply, but a world enterprise. He said the canal "ought not to be exclusively appropriated to any one nation, but should be extended to all parts of the globe." That policy was followed. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty represents its climax. It was the frankest admission that a European power was vitally interested, and provided for co-operation. The policy did not die in the fifties, as the acquiescence in the De Lesseps project demonstrates. Lincoln and Seward did not object to European action in Mexico until it passed proper bounds and clashed with the vital interests of the United States. Even Mr. Roosevelt did not protest European action against the debtor States of the New World.

In short, so far as Central and South America were concerned, far from pursuing a policy of American control to the exclusion of Europe, the United States constantly admitted the right of Europe to act wherever it had a vested interest. When that action was in consonance with the vital interests of the United States, this country co-operated.

Europe was busy with Asia and Africa and interfered relatively little in the Western Hemisphere. American interference in Europe was limited to sympathy for the Greeks and Hungarians, in Asia to the opening of Japan and the negotiation of commercial treaties, in Africa to the foundation of tiny Liberia. But where it touched European interests co-operation—joint action—was the rule. Witness the joint protectorate over Samoa by England, Germany, and the United States; the action of the United States in relation to the Congo; and the international treaty of 1880 with regard to Morocco.

Trivial? Granted, but they constitute a realisation, even during the period of isolation, that America could not act alone where the interests of other nations were involved.

The end of the nineteenth century saw the end of isolation. European conquests of Asia and Africa; a world shrunken in size by reason of new mean of communication; America, self-conscious, matured, im-

(Continued on Page 7)

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I SENT HER AWAY FOR A REST — I NEEDED IT-
I'M GOING TO SING A NICE SONG FOR YOU-
ARE YOU GOIN' TO PLAY ON THAT DOG-HOUSE!
OH: TAKE ME BACK TO MY HOME TOWN- WHERE I WANT TO DIE-E-E!!
I'M IN FAVOR OF THAT-
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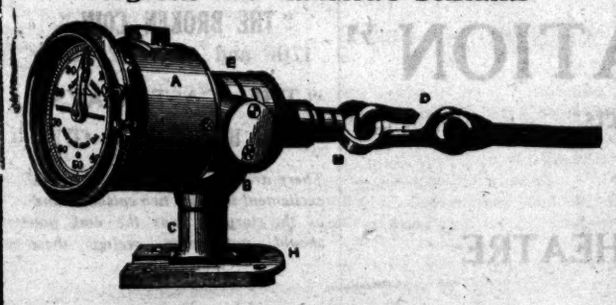

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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

I was reeding a vary interesting book about Buffalo Bill last nite, sed Ma. He was truly a wunderful karakter.

He truly was, sed Pa; he was a grand old sport. He dident know what danger was, he was a striking figger like me, he was a good fellow wen he had it and he always had it, sed Pa. I knew him well.

You did, sed Ma, I nevver knew that.

Oh, yes, sed Pa, him and me was jest like that.

You knew everybody in yure time, dident you, sed Ma. That is, everybody that was a Big Gun.

Practtickally everybody, sed Pa, I cuddent help it, thay was always around looking for a chanst to meet me.

Well, sed Ma, this Buffalo Bill was a heroick figger. I sumtimes wish Littel Bobbie cud have grown up in them dangerous times, what a man he wud git to be.

Them was the times that made me, sed Pa. I offen wish myself that our littel son cud have lived in my yung days. He will nevver know what a terribul ruff skool his dad went thru.

He mite imagine it wen you git in a hurry at the tabel, sed Ma. But tell me moar about yure days with Buffalo Bill.

Them was hard days, sed Pa. Days of give and take, slash and thrust. I have saw the time, sed Pa, wen I dident value my life at a dollar note.

Marvelus, sed Ma. I thot you always held yure life's value sumware around a few bilyun.

Not in them stirring days, sed Pa. Danger was my middel naim then, Danger & Desperashun. I wish I had a dollar for every noabel Redman I sent to the Happy Hunting Grounds.

Was Buffalo Bill jellus of you? sed Ma. I bet he was.

No, sed Pa; we was both too big & broad to be jellus of each other. He admired many things in me & I admired many things in him.

That made it nice & cheerful, and Ma. Two grate men & two littel buddies at the saim time. It's funny you nevver traveld with Buffalo Bill in his grate show. Think of the munny you cud have maid.

I nevver cared for theeacktrickal life, sed Pa, for applause & praise. I am too shrinking, Pa sed.

Reemember I have a weak hart, sed Ma, & doant spring any moar of them surprises off me. If yure nater evver shrinks, sed Ma, it will be beekaus the planet we live on starts shrinking. I'll bet wen the danger was gratest Buffalo Bill always sent for you.

He certingly did, sed Pa. & I always reesponded wen his messenger cud find me. I have shot moar Redmen than you cud put into the Yale Bowl, sed Pa.

Then Ma beegan to laff. You are a grand old Anny-nias, sed Ma. If lies was pine trees you wud be the Grate Northwest, sed Ma. Bobbie, sed Ma, wen you grow up keep yure imagi-nashun fresh & green, like yure deer old dad. Nevver tell the truth wen a lie will sound grand and big.

After Pa went out of the room Ma sed, Bobbie, I dident mean that, I want you to always tell the truth. It will pleese me, sed Ma, & surprise yure father.

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Washington Advised Alliance With Britain And France

(Continued from Page 6)

perialistic—these facters made isolation impossible. The United States found herself an Asiatic power, the possessor of a protectorate in Africa, and next door to Russia. Neighbor States again crowded close. Canada was becoming a power; Paris was nearer Washington than New Orleans had been in 1803. The naval station at Pago Pago was almost within speaking distance of German possessions. All the nations of the world began to cut cross lots through our backyard, at Panama.

Isolation was gone. Almost exactly a century after withdrawing from European politics America reentered the game as a knight, or a rook, maybe as a queen. John Hay undertook to assume leadership of the nations to save China and keep an open door. Henry White was given the task of quieting the European row over Morocco, and at the Algeciras Conference achieved success. Mr. Roosevelt conceived it to be America's duty to take an interest in the Russo-Japanese war. The result was the Treaty of Portsmouth. America participated in The Hague Conferences—its cooperation was regarded as essential to their success, but it meant that America recognised itself part of a world system.

The time had come to which Washington looked forward. The United States has settled and matured its institutions. It had reached that strength necessary to give it, humanly speaking, command of its own fortunes. In that hour came the crisis Washington foresaw.

If America, drawn into this war, allies with England and France, it will but follow the advice of Washington, designed for this occasion. It will violate no tradition of diplomacy; it will be in accord with the whole course of American policy. Finally, it will constitute a recognition of the obligations attendent upon world position which has hitherto meant to us only the enjoyment of rights. It will expunge the bitter comment of John Hay: "'Give and take'—the axiom of diplomacy to the rest of the world—is positively forbidden to us by both the Senate and public opinion. We must take what we can, and give nothing—which greatly limits our possibilities.'

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China Fire	$155 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 332½ B.
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Indo-China Pref	Tls. 123.
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	103s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 16 Sa.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46½.
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 8½ B.
Oriental Cons	28s. 9d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80.
Raub	$2.15 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$121½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 89 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 11¾.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 81½ B.
Land and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 83½ B.
China Land	Tls. 50.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 81½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 145
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 76 B.
International Pref	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 117 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13¼ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 4.90 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$114 B.
Green Island	Tls. 8.55 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 18 Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5.
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Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$16½ B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$95 B.
Moutrie	$35.
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Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11½ B.
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Kamunting	Tls. 6½ B.
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Kota Bahroes	Tls. 9¼ B.
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Repah	Tls. 1.20 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1.05 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7¼ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1½ B.
Senawang	Tls. 15
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.95 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.80 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11¾
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6¾ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.96.
Taiping	Tls. 2.05 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.10 S.
Tebong	Tls. 20 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½ B.
Ziangba	Tls. 6.05 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 76
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24.
Horse Bazaar	30
Shanghai Mercury	20.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 85 Sa.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 230 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 293.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 13, 1917.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 84=Tls. 1.19 @ 72.4= Mex.	$1.64
Mex. Dollars. Market rate	72.1375
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1773
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/5 1/16=Tls.	5.78
Exch. @ 72.4=Mex. $	7.98
Peking Bar	300
Native Interest	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	36 9/16 d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 27.21
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476⅝
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-5 3/4
London	Demand	3-5 13/16
India (nominal)	T.T.	256½
Paris	T.T.	473½
Paris	Demand	474
New York	T.T.	82¾
New York	Demand	82⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	68¼
Japan	T.T.	61¾
Batavia	T.T.	203

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-7 1/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-7 1/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-7 1/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-7 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	492½
New York	4 m-s.	85⅞

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL.

Hk. Tls. 5.13 @ 3/5 1/16		£1
" 1 @ 481½	=	Francs 5.36
" 1 No quotation		Marks *4.38
" 1.09 @ 92⅞		Gold $1.00
" 1 @ 62		Yen 1.30
" 1 @ 15*		Rupees 2.90
" 1 @ 2.88		Roubles 3.21
" 1 @ 1.50		Mex. $1.50

* Nominal.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital $220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

POLICIES issued in any currency except those of Enemy Countries.

For latest prospectus apply Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

NINE JAPANESE GLASS FACTORIES IN MANCHURIA

Outlook for the Trade Said To Be Improving With Demand Of That Territory

With the establishment by the South Manchuria Railway Company of a glass factory at Dairen the glass factories managed by Japanese workers in Manchuria have increased to nine. The advantages of starting this line of business in Manchuria was noticed some years ago by Japanese capitalists as the provinces abound in silica, but the important factor of demand was ignored by those people. Every year something like 300,000 yen worth of glass ware is imported into Manuchuria through Dairen, but natives do not care about those goods. The only articles they require are cheap lamps, bottles, candle shaped flasks and a few other inferior goods. Accordingly the line of business has not developed much in Manchuria.

At present there are two factories each in Harbin and Changchun, three in Dairen, one at Mukden and one at Newchang. The factory at Newchang is being enlarged by Mr. Ishimitsu, the proprietor, who has recently taken it over. The Tamaki Glass factory at Dairen is managed on a fairly large scale, too, but it has met with a number of hardships so far. Only since last year it has yielded a fair return on the funds invested.

In the views of those who have a hand in the business the prospects are good, for the natives are slowly but steadily improving the conditions and it is expected that a few years hence better goods will be in demands.

LATIN AMERICAN TRADE

Goes Over a Billion in 1916, Making New Record

Total commerce between the United States and the countries constituting Latin America in the calendar year 1916 reached the unprecedented sum of $1,260,793,000, as against $921,025,000 in the previous year. This was a gain of approximately 36 per cent for the period. The trade of this country with Latin America made about 15 per cent of the entire foreign commerce of the country. In the calculation are included all of the South American republics, Central America, Mexico and Cuba.

Exports from the United States to Latin America for the year reached $484,391,000, as compared with $317,644,000 in the preceding year, an advance of $167,000,000, or about 52 per cent. Imports amounted to $776,402,000, as against $603,381,000, a gain of $173,000,000, or 28 per cent. Accordingly, this comparison shows that the increase in imports was $6,000,000 more than in exports. Because of the great disparity in the export and import figures before, however, the gain in percentages was 52 for exports as against only 28 for imports. The sales of goods from the United States to Latin-America has proceeded at a larger rate than purchase made there by American concerns. The excess of imports above exports for the year was $292,000,000, constituting the heavy balance of trade against this country which has been emphasised in the last three months by considerable shipments of gold to South America and Cuba. With the temporary elimination of the British financial market for the purpose of striking South American balances, this has been accomplished by direct transactions.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, April 13, 1917.

Official

Langkats Tls. 18.00
Shanghai Tugs (Ord) Tls. 16.00
Telephones Tls. 85.00
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5.15 XD.
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.20
Consolidated Tls. 3.10
Java Consolidated Tls. 20.25
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.75
Almas Tls. 11.50

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

BUSINESS DONE
Shanghai, April 13, 1917.

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.25 April.
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 117.50 cash
Karans Tls. 13.00 cash

Direct

Telephone Tls. 85.00 cash
Sungei Duris Tls. 11.00 cash

FOR
LAND SURVEYING
Of Any Description
SEE THE
CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,
18 NANKING ROAD,
'Phone 4757

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

A WISE CHOICE of investments cannot usually be made entirely upon your own judgment. When it comes to placing out your own money or funds left in your charge to earn an income, it pays to get the best advice.

A SINGLE POOR investment may cause you more loss than you gain by a dozen good ones.

IF YOU wish to invest any amount from Tls. 15 up, our service will be of assistance to you.

HOUSES TO LET

No. 67 Route Vallon. Beautiful detached residence, containing drawing room, dining-room, large hall four bedrooms with built-in closets three bathrooms with modern fittings, tennis court, etc., from April 1

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
38 Kiangse Road, 'Phone 60.

Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co., write as follows in their fortnightly freight and coal market report:—

There is no change to report in our Homeward Freight market since last writing, neither as regards the surfeit of cargo offering for shipment, nor in the quantity of tonnage available, the same conditions prevail with regard to freights to America, and beyond this there is nothing more that can be said on the subject.

Coastwise:—As regards coasting business, rates are advancing to Swatow and Canton from Hankow, Wuhu, also Newchwang and $1.38 per picul has been done from Newchwang to Canton, whilst $1.20 per picul has been offered to Amoy but refused by owners. The Hongkong market has been a little slack recently, but the scarcity of tonnage is so marked that we expect to see it recover very shortly.

For London etc.:—The s.s. Kitano Maru sails today to be followed by the s.s. Fushimi Maru on the 22nd instant.

For New York via Panama:—There is nothing to report on this berth.

Coast Rates

South Japan Coal Ports:
To Shanghai Y.6.70 fixed.
To Iloilo $16.00 fixed.
To Hongkong Y.11.50 offered.
To Singapore Y.20.00 nominal.
Hongay:
To Hongkong $9.25 fixed.
To Swatow $8.50 fixed.
Wuhu and Chinkiang:
To Canton 50 cands. liner terms. firm.
Wuhu:
To Swatow 48 cands. liner terms.
Saigon:
To Hongkong, rice $0.95 per picul. last.
Newchwang and Chefoo:
To Canton $1.38 per picul liner terms.
To Amoy $1.20 per picul. liner terms.
Dalny:
To Canton 85 cents offered.

Japan Coal:—This market has been rather quiet during the past fortnight, and not much actual business has been done—there is really quite a fair amount of enquiry emanating from Native dealers but owing to the excessively high rate of freight now ruling, they are reluctant to saddle themselves with large stocks imported at such high freight—the rate from Japan to this continues firm at Yen 6.70 a ton.

Fushun Coal:—No change.

Kaiping Coal:—Since writing last no change has taken place. Stocks are still low, and the supply is only maintained with difficulty. Freight rates remain high and tonnage very scarce.

Coal Quotations

Japan Coal:—	ex Wharf Tls.
Kishima Lump	12.00
Kishima Dust ... No Stock	8.50
Milke Lump. Contracted for	—
Milke Small. Contracted for	—
Milke Dust. Contracted for	—
Shakano	11.00
Arate Lump	10.00
Shimoyamada	9.50
Shin-Shakano	9.00
Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump	11.00
Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump	10.00
Kaiping Coal:—	per ton ex wharf Tls.
Navy Lump	12.50
Loco Lump	11.00
Linsi Lump	8.50
Washed Nuts	10.25
Washed Slack	9.00
No. 5 Dust	8.75
No. 1 Slack	8.50
No. 2 Dust	8.25
Manchuria Coal:—	Tls.
Fu-Shun Unscreened ex godown	none for sale 9.50
Fu-Shun Dust	9.00
Fu-Shun Lump	...no stock —

Coal arrivals during the fortnight from March 28 to April 11, totalled 67,190 tons.

DOMINION CO.'S DIVIDEND

At a meeting of directors of the Dominion Rubber Company, Ltd., held yesterday afternoon, it was decided to hold the annual general meeting on April 30, at 4.00 p.m.

The amount available for distribution, including the amount brought forward from the previous year, is Tls. 92,095.49, which the directors recommend should be distributed as follows:—

	Tls.
To pay a Final Dividend of 50% making in all 150% for the year	50,000.00
To write off Buildings and Furniture	15,924.06
To write off Rubber Factory and Stores	4,550.66
To write off Plant and Machinery	2,102.77
To write off Wells and Water Supply	6,733.65
To write off Bullocks and Carts	3,341.72
To write off Motor Vehicles	44.10
To write off Extensions	4,003.30
To carry forward to next years Accounts	6,295.30
	Tls. 92,095.49

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE
Programme for April 14th and 15th.

Tonight Tonight

First Appearance of
"WALTER C. McKAY"
MUSICAL COMEDIAN
Direct from High Class Vaudeville in America. Some Singing—Some Banjo Playing—Some Talking
MUCH LAUGHTER

"HANDS FROM THE SHADOWS"
Pathe-color Feature, In THREE PARTS.
A most fascinating subject, taken amidst interesting and picturesque surroundings.

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes
Depicting all the principal events

"Wiffles Advances The Time"
Humorous Comedy, by M. Prince.

"Tangles of Pokes and Jabs"
A laughable comedy.

The final two Episodes of
"THE IRON CLAW"
Will be screened at Saturday MATINEE at 5 p.m. and at Sunday MATINEE at 3 p.m.

WALTER C. McKAY will appear at each Matinee.

TONIGHT TONIGHT

SEE Thomas H. Ince's
$1,000,000 SPECTACLE
"CIVILISATION"
In Ten Acts
AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE
CIVILISATION
Is an argument against giving one man the power of life and death over men, women and children

IT IS TO BE EXHIBITED
EXCLUSIVELY AT THIS THEATRE
owing to the film being booked for other ports

MATINEE
ON
Saturday, 14th, and Sunday, 15th
at 3 30 p.m.

Booking at Messrs. Moutrie & Co.

CLARKE'S CIRQUE
At Chang Su Ho Gardens
First Performance, Monday, April 16, at 9.15 p.m.

The Most Brilliant Assembly of Artists Ever Brought Together.
All Europeans

FIRST VISIT TO SHANGHAI.

MESDAMES:	MESSRS:
CLARKE	MULDOON (The Solid Man)
BENNETT	MARTINEZ
ALEXIMEE	ROBLES
MARTINEZ	COSTAVE
B NOSARD	BOWLER
GIACOSI	CLARKE

MESSRS. MULLIGAN, VINCENT & MORIS.

Boxes (6 Seats)	$15.00	Rear Chairs	$1.00
" Single Seat	3.00	Circle	0.50
Front Chairs	2.00	Gallery	0.30

Children Half Price.
Booking at ROBINSON'S PIANO CO.
Afternoon Performances: SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 5.30

COMMENCING TONIGHT
AT THE
Victoria Theatre
The First Two Episodes Of
The Extraordinary Serial
"PEG O' THE RING"
With Hugo Loubeque
and
Lucille Love
And Other New Pictures
MATINEE TODAY
at 5 p.m.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
PROGRAMME
for
Saturday & Sunday, 14th and 15th April.
"THE BROKEN COIN"
17th and 18th Episodes
"THE CASTAWAYS"
"THE UNDERGROUND CITY"
There are very thrilling scenes and excitement in these two episodes, and as the story is near the end, you should not miss seeing these four parts.
Also Showing:
"Dr Carruthers' Experiment"
and
"Eavesdropper" Keystone
Dress Circle Seats....30 Cents.
Matinee, Sunday Afternoon.

JAPAN'S EXPORTS TO CHINA ARE GROWING

Were 3,000,000 Yen Larger In Last 10-Day Period Than In 1916

Japan's trade with China is becoming brisker, according to the official returns of the Finance Department. This is in spite of the disquieting rumors circulated in that country as to the political situation. Japan's exports to China during the closing ten days of last month were worth 9,545,181 yen as against 6,149,795 yen for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 3,295,386 yen. In comparison with the preceding ten days too, there was an increase of 1,789,300 yen. Mainly this increase of exports was due to a strikingly active trade with the Yangtsze valley and Manchuria. North China, where political influences are more keenly felt than elsewhere, was less active in its trade during the period.

Following is a summary of the export returns:—

	1917	1916
Manchuria	1,258,259	589,868
North China	2,810,128	3,571,195
Central China	5,456,351	1,989,918
South China	20,450	7,821
Total	9,545,181	6,149,795

Imports from China revived during the ten day period, but the resulting increase in imports was too short to reach last year's record. The total is 2,956,070 yen, as against 3,677,705 yen for the same time last year. In comparison with the preceding period, however, there was a gain of 1,096,219 yen. Following is a summary of the official import returns:

	1917	1916
Manchuria	401,971	293,681
North China	1,242,795	1,909,771
Central China	1,012,246	1,330,553
South China	299,058	444,700
Total	2,956,070	3,677,705

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverner Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STAPS.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,600,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,743,000
Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special acilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principalities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Pp Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserves .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollors, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
8 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... FRANCS 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminser Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungtsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Dejember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital. Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Susbcribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager
7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1, Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up). Yen 15,000,000
Reserves ..... Yen 1,720,000
Deposits ..... Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office)

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antilochus	Mar. 8
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 13
City of Corinth	Feb. 20
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 28
Iyo Maru	Mar. 11
Kitano Maru	Apr. 13
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 30
Tsuruga Maru	Feb. 18

For Marseilles, etc.

Cordillere	Feb. 23

For New York

Tokiwa Maru	Mar. 23
Toyooka Maru	Feb. 3

For San Francisco, etc.

Ecuador	Apr. 1
Nippon Maru	Apr. 2
Shidzuoka Maru	Apr. 2
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 5
Tenyo Maru	Mar. 9
Venezuela	Mar. 4

For Seattle

Yokohama Maru	Feb. 19
Tamba Maru	Mar. 13

For Tacoma

Canada Maru	Feb. 7
Justin	Feb. 17
Mexico Maru	Apr. 5
Manila Maru	Mar. 4

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
From San Francisco, etc.		
China	Apr. 1	
Korea Maru	May 1	
Persia Maru	Apr. 19	
From Tacoma		
Panama Maru	Apr. 7	
Chicago Maru	May 23	
From Seattle		
Yokohama Maru	Mar. 30	Apr. 26

EDISON ON MOUNTAIN WORKS ON HIS SECRET

Experiments which are believed to be for the United States navy are being conducted by Thomas A. Edison in a concrete structure at Eagle Rock, on the summit of Orange Mountain, which towers 600 feet above the big Edison plant at West Orange, N. J. A few days after the United States broke off relations with Germany the Park Commission of Essex county, which has control of the mountain property, gave Mr. Edison permission to use the building.

Extensive precautions have been taken to keep secret the nature of Mr. Edison's activities on the mountain top. Roads leading to the summit are carefully guarded, and all exits and entrances to the concrete structure save one have been boarded up. The remaining entrance is under guard, and no person except Mr. Edison or a member of his personal staff is permitted to approach the place.

Officials of Mr. Edison's company insisted yesterday that they do not know what the electrical wizard is doing, nor would they tell how much of his time Mr. Edison spends on the mountain top.

"Mr. Edison is chairman of this Naval Consulting Board and as such is a naval officer," it was said. "What he is doing for the navy cannot be divulged."—*The New York Sun.*

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s Kwanglee left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow is expected to arrive here from Tientsin today.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Yamashiro Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. wharf today, about 6 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Tuesday, April 17.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Weihaiwei:—Mr. Ericksen, Dr. and Mrs. Ayres and child, Miss Ayres, Miss Lides, Mrs. Hartwell, Mr. Cannan, and Mr. Cappilen.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Miss Magnom, Mr. Maffat, Miss A. M. Wells, and Miss Ella Green.

Per C.M. s.s. Taishun from Swatow:—Mr. Fatte.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Lawrence.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Kubule, Mr. Palf and Mrs. F. W. K. Gulston.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mrs. E. M. Van Bergen, Mr. and Mrs. Langredge, Mr. Johnson, Rev. J. C. Rega S. J., Rev. R. Delarme and Mr. J. A. Cheechens.

Per P. and O. s.s. Khyber from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Chalmers, Mrs. and Miss Stringfellow, Mr. Kilby, Miss Thellman, Rev. and Mrs. Carrison and 2 infants, Rev. and Mrs. Harvey, Miss Shumaker, Miss Elrick, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Eldridge, Miss Coolbaugh, Miss MacMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. James, Miss Boose, Mr., Mrs., Miss and Master Wellman, Rev., Mrs., and Miss Foreman, Miss Raymond, Miss Graham, Mr. Muller, Mr. Shearer, Mr. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Jack, Mr. Leakey, Miss Gove, Mr. Simmonds, Miss Young, Mr. Hoffman, Capt. and Miss Inch, Capt. and Master Rea, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Farley, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Mr. Humphreys, and Mr. Bromfield.

Passengers Departed

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza for Vladivostock:—Mrs. E. Stauffacher, Mrs. Z. Babenko, and Miss M. Platkova. For Nagasaki:—Mr. M. P. Meyer, Mr. H. E. Hoertkorn, Mrs. M. Buglione and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. Holliday, Mr. K. Nagata, and Misses H. Shiroya.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru for Moji:—Messrs. John Blake Hedges, A. G. de Sherbinin, T. Soyejima, N. Takeuchi, R. Takeuchi, and T. Hara. For Kobe:—Mr. T. Yamanaka, Mr. O. H. Steven, Mrs. M. Takata, and Mrs. O. Takata.

Per M.M. s.s. Polynesien for Marseille:—Messrs. Pasterour, Casimiri, Vidal, Garmier, Robin, Leher, and Deux Interpretes. For Singapore:—Mr. Y. F. Chen. For Saigon:—Mr. Du Van, and Mrs. Sagara Otero. For Haiphong:—Messrs. D. A. Kemp, Doan Dinh-minh, Van Hoan, and Vu Hap.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano Maru for Hongkong:—Messrs. G. E. Lerrigo, T. Miura, Mr. and Mrs. Kook Tamwan, Messrs. Chow Tse-chuen, Chen Tse-gee, H. E. Rartton. For Singapore:—Messrs. Go Eng-poe and Gee Ying-ching. For Penang:—Mr. Wu Chiu-shuen. For Colombo:—Mr. H. Martin and Mrs. Nielson. For Capetown:—Mrs. K. E. Stearn and infant. For London:—Mrs. R. A. Lawson.

Siccawei Weather Report

12.—The depressions take to the sea between the Saddles and the Gulf of Tongking. Cyclonic circulations around the centers. Rain at Shanghai. Mist or fog off the mouth of the Yangtsze and at several points along the coast.

13.—Weather misty but improving. The breeze is veering to the eastwards and the pressure decidedly rising.

Friday, April 13, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Contg., mm	760.87	762.31
„ „ Inches	29.64	29.92
Variation mm. for 24 h	-3.19	-4.44
Variation mm. for 12 h	-2.29	-1.31
Wind Direction	SE	ENE
Wind Kilom per hour	17	8
Wind Miles	10.6	11.2
Temperature Cen	10.6	12.7
Temperature Fahr	51.1	54.8
Humidity: co	93	86
Rebu. sity 5 10	10	1
Rainfallmm.	1.0	—
Rainfallinches	0.04	—

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on April 10, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	12-14
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	14-16
Pomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	12-16
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	60-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	13-15
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	25-30
Plover	„	5-6
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Teal	each	10-12
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	35-40
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	6-7
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	7-12
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-14
Broad Beans	„	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Cabbage	each	6-8
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	8-12
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	„	12-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	70-80
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Peas	„	10-12
Potatoes	per pic.	$3.00-3.50
Parsnips	per lb.	5-6
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-15
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.80
Bran	„	$2.05

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 17	A.M.	Tacoma & Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
.. 18		San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 19	5.00	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T Co.
.. 28	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 1	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 6	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 14	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 15	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 24	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 14	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 16		Yokohama, etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 17	6.30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 17	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
.. 18	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	China	Am	C.M.S.S. Co.
.. 19	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
.. 19	8 30*	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 24	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 28	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 28	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 2	..	London etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	..	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 13	..	London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 14	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangte n	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 14	A.M.	Amoy & Swatow	Taishun	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
.. 14	D.L.	Swatow	Kalgan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 15	D.L.	Swatow	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 16	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 16	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
.. 17	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	8 30*	Hongkong	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 19	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	A.M.	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Otowa maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
.. 21	A. M.	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 14	noon	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 14	A.M.	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 15	10 0	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	D.L.	Newchwang	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	7.00*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 17	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	8.00*	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 19	D.L.	Newchwang	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	9.30*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 24	A.M.	T'tsin & Dalny via Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 14	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 14	M.N.	do	Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. Co.
.. 15	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
.. 16	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 17	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 17	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 17	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 18	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 18	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J M. & Co.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnght. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 13	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
.. 13	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
.. 13	Swatow	Kalgan	1134	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
.. 13	Swatow	Taishun	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
.. 13	Hankow	Nanyang maru	968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
.. 13	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N.S. Co.	NSCW
.. 13	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	
.. 13	Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 13	Hongkong & Canton	Chiyuen	1201	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 13	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Jenza	2679	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 13	Hankow etc.	Tatoo maru	1758	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 13	Chinwangtao	Yodo maru	1371	Jap.	K. M. A
.. 14	Wenchow via Ningpo	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 13	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M. S.N. Co.
.. 13	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albengs	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	US
Apr 11	Tinsgtao	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	US
Apr 5	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.	KND
Apr 9	Newchwang	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 6	Hankow	Hanping	581	Chi.	H. Y. P. I. Co	HYPW
Apr 4	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Apr 11	Tientsin	Kowshing	2 90	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Apr 12	Hankow	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	US
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1683	Ger.	Melcher	US
Mar 18	Ningpo	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Apr 8	Hongkong	Nippon	4013	Sw.	E. A. C.	SHW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Mar 25	Cruise	Stors Nordiske	798	Dan	G.-N. T. Co.	7 D
Apr 11	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
Apr 2	Hankow	Tachi maru	1878	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Apr 13	Newchwang	Toonan	842	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 12	Hongkong	Yingchow	1932	Br.	B. & S.	UNPW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 14 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru Capt. K. Takeshita, will be despatched from N.Y. K. Wharf on Saturday, April 14 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Luenho, 2,868 tons, Capt. Jackson, will leave on Monday, April 16 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Talee Maru, Capt. T. Honjo, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, April 16, at about 12 o'clock, midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Suiwo, 2,671 tons, Captain Sayle, will leave on Tuesday, April 17 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

AMOY and SWATOW.—The str. Taishun, Captain C. Westerland, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kalgan Captain H. E. Laver will leave on Saturday, the 14th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel No. 77.

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Yingchow, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, April 15 at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Holhow, Capt. R. Ritchie, will leave on Sunday, April 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, the 16th Apr., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tls. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Otowa Maru, Capt. K. Nomura, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on Friday, April 20, at a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at a.m., on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Saturday, April 21, at a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at a.m., on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The str. Toonan, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, April 15, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tungchow, Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 17, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Paoting, Capt. P. R. Purslow, will leave on Tuesday, April 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Tuesday, April 24, at a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at a.m., on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Persia Maru, 9,000 tons, will be dispatched on Thursday, April 19. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company, Agents.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, calling at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Hawaii Maru, Capt. J. Kanao, will be despatched on Tuesday, April 17, a.m. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at p.m. on April 16. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Persia Maru 9,000 tons, will be dispatched on Thursday, April 19. Passengers booked to all, points in America, a ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.
*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts
Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sat ay at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Holhow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.
Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailings to Manila and Hongkong

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain **no upper berths.** One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.
Shanghai Agents:
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

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OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA
Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.
30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN 11,750 Tons
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REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to
G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Dept.
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.
To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 Tons.	April	19	1917
„ "KOREA MARU"	18,000 „	May	1	„
„ "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 „	„	18	„
„ "TENYO MARU"	22,000 „	„	26	„
„ "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 „	June	8	„
„ "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 „	„	22	„

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING ISSUED to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to
THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents,*
Telephone No. 3229. 33 Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
* APRIL 18, JUNE 26, SEPT. 8.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
JUNE 12, AUG. 26.
G. J. PETROCELLI. FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR
* MOITTING CALL AT KOBE AND HONOLULU

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
SP	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Bryan
P&OBI	Feb. 11	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	249	6	29	Timberlake
ODW	Mar. 5	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, etc.

	Tons		
HIRANO MARU	16,000	——	May 2
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	——	May 5
KAGA MARU	12,500	——	May 13

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	May 6, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	May 14, 1917
KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Shirai,	June 13, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	April 17
NAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	April 20
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	April 21
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	April 24
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	April 28

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	April 13

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagiu,	April 19, 1917
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito,	April 26, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Komatsubara,	April 16
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	May 6

FOR HONGKONG.

AWA MARU	12,500	——	Apr. 19 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	Apr. 17, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	——	May 15, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	June 19, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yuser Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Important Section in the Overland Route Between the Far East and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.— The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, conects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN,

Tel. Add.: "Mantetsu." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

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Foreign and Native Eggs for sale. Absolutely Guaranteed as New-Laid.

PRICES

Foreign Eggs for setting	$2.75 for 12
Foreign Eggs for table	1.00 for 35
Native Eggs, first-grade	1.00 for 60
Native Eggs, second-grade	1.00 for 70

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(近寶山路在中興路口).

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The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
for particulars of all kinds of
SWEDISH PAPER

8 DUTCH LINERS PUT ON NEW PACIFIC RUN

Nederland Royal Mail and The Rotterdam Lloyd Have Opened Semi-Monthly Service

A new passenger fleet of eight high-class liners has been added to the trans-Pacific travel accommodations recently, says The Japan Advertiser. This new service, which came into being with the voyage of the liner Rembrandt, which left Yokohama April 2, has opened unobstrusively and without much notice. For the traveling public, however, the brand-new Java-Pacific Mail Line of the Nederland and Rotterdam Lloyd Royal Line: will afford welcome accommodations in these days of congested passenger traffic and crowded liners.

The two large Dutch steamship companies, the Nederland Royal Mail Line and the Rotterdam Lloyd have combined to run a semi-monthly service across the Pacific, from Batavia to San Francisco, with Singapore, Hongkong, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu as ports of call. It became definitely known April 6, that these liners will call at Yokohama both ways and that an agent to sell passenger accommodations has been appointed for Yokohama. This is Mr. S. W. Wiersum of the Wiersum Shokai, 25-a, Yokohama. The general agent for Japan is Mr. W. S. Atkins, agent for the Java-China-Japan Lijn, at Kobe.

The Eight Dutch Liners

The Rembrandt, which is of 3,670 tons net, was the first of the liners in the new service. The Kawi, the Rotterdam Lloyd steamer which was in Yokohama a month ago, was not of this service, and was on her way to Rotterdam by way of New York. The Goentoer, 3,775 tons net, will be the second vessel to make the voyage. She will be followed at intervals of about two weeks by these vessels: The Rihdjani, 3,127 tons; the Vondel, 3,632 tons; the Willis, 3,126 tons; the Ophir 3,120 tons; the Koningen der Nederlanden, 5,020 tons, and the Grotius, 3,706 tons.

The figures given for these boats indicate net tonnage. They show that the smallest of the Dutch liners are larger than the Empress of Japan of the Canadian Pacific, which has a net tonnage of 3,020 tons. The larger liners, like the Rembrandt, the Vondel and the Grotius, are all a little larger than the Pacific Mail liners: while the crack boat of the new service, the Koningen der Nederlanden, is about 1,000 tons smaller than the Shinyo and Tenyo of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Have Been Running to Holland

The Dutch liners were built for been running between Batavia and Rotterdam via Suez for some time, ocean service, and most of them have They will make the trip across the Pacific from Yokohama to San Francisco in about seventeen days, the same as the T.K.K. liners. They are splendidly equipped boats, having both first and second class accommodations suitable for European passengers. The passage for first class will be the same as for the other trans-Pacific liners, $200 from Yokohama to San Francisco, but second class passage costs, more than on other vessels, because of the high class of the accommodations. The agent at Yokohama is empowered to sell only first and second class passage. No freight space or steerage passages will be sold from Yokohama. The service and cuisine of the Dutch Pacific Mail service is said by persons who have traveled by these boats to be of the highest order.

The inauguration of this line will have a considerable effect in decreasing the passenger congestion which now exists, especially in east-bound travel. Practically all accommodations on all the T.K.K., Pacific Mail, China Mail and Canadian Pacific liners bound to America have been sold until well into July. The Java Pacific Mail presents an opportunity to secure passage on first class liners without waiting until the seasonal congestion of travel is over.

Business and Official Notices

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Amendment in favour of a Dividend of Tls. 1.00 per share carried at the Meeting of Shareholders held at Shanghai on 28th March, 1917, must be confirmed at the formal Meeting of the Company in Sumatra, to be held on the 28th April, 1917. This Dividend will be payable to those on the Company's Register on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 5th April, 1917.
13379

IF YOU WISH to have good results in Developing and Printing your Films, send to **THE ASIA PHOTO SUPPLY CO.** 135-A, Szechuen Road. 'Phone No. 1647.
13332.

Wanted

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13334

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General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock

PRICES VERY MODERATE
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

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Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI.

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 28th April, 1917.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.
12390

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
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Materials of every description for Engineering

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For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4388

News Brevities

The local Commissioner of Customs has received detailed instructions from the Inspector General regarding the exportation abroad of Shanghai mill flour. A fee of $0.40 per 50-lb. bag of flour exported is payable on application for the Huchao necessary for shipment. The general permission now granted may be withdrawn, if necessary, on notice of 21 days being given.

* * *

"The Bible and Modern Thought" is the theme of Mr. Arthur Rugh's address at the meeting of the Sunday Service League, tomorrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Mr. Rugh is General Secretary of the National Committee of Y.M.C.As. of China, and is well known as a speaker both in America and this country. The choir of the Union Church, under the direction of Mr. R. C. Young, has kindly consented to give a musical program at this hour. Though these services are intended primarily for returned students and other English-speaking Chinese, foreigners are always welcome. Place: Martyrs' Memorial Hall, Chinese Y.M.C.A, 120 Szechuen Road.

* * *

Shareholders of the Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd., are notified that with reference to the recommendation that a further issue of 6,500 shares at Tls. 50 per share should be made at a favorable time, the transfer books of the company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th April. The new issue will be offered to shareholders on the register on that date.

* * *

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company announces that censorship to the Hawaiian Islands has been removed. Cablegrams are now accepted in codes.

* * *

A dividend at the rate of thirty per cent, being $18 per share on the paid-up capital of the Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd., has been declared payable, in taels at exchange 73, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after today, to shareholders on record on April 6.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

TUCHUN LO HELD UP

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, April 13.—It is announced that the Central Government has instructed Tuchun Lo Pei-kin to postpone his departure for Peking at present. These instructions are opportune, as the Military Governor is sick and unable to travel at the present time.

JAPAN HONORS JOFFRE

Emperor Presents Him With Grand Cordon of Rising Sun

Tokio, April 8.—Field Marshal Joffre, of France, has been awarded the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun by the Emperor of Japan. The order was presented to the French Marshal at the Staff College in Paris by Mr. Matsui, Japanese Ambassador to Paris, Tuesday, the anniversary of the death of the Emperor Jimmu.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 — Midnight, 1330 — 1330 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 1el	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	4	Mail
B s.	B. s.	B. S.			B S	B	B s
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2205	1930	1100
2345	1118	635		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1900	1700	700
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1900	1658	710
000	1135	650		arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	730
1010	1320	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	200		

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B s.	6
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central	dep.	—	1645	940
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	—	1631	1911
1138	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	—	1332	558
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Techow	dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	220	:		—	:	8
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	—	750	1810
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	—	601	1540
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	—	349	1310
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng	dep.	—	120	1032
1814	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:		—	:	0.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	—	2329	2027
1146	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	—	1953	1423
1208	840	—		dep. Pengpu	arr.	—	1946	1412
1657	1132	—	600	dep. Chuchow	dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow	dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1630	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr.	. .	1410	
2300	1630	. .	. .	dep. Nanking	arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North	dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsechuang Branch Line				
900	1330	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	500	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1000	1430	2230	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1126	1850	638	1219	1908	a. Tsechuang d.	708	1300	1950

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

1000 — train runs on Thursday only. 2330 — train runs on Fridays only.

1300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

1 — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. 2 — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	..	8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41	..	11.02	12.18	14.57	18.13	1.08
WUSIH dep.	10.31	..	12.21	13.48	15.52	19.11	2. 0
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	20.45	3.10
TANYANG dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.37	17.18	18.32	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05	..	6.50
NANKING FERRY arr.	14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW dep.	5.15.30	T.P.R Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep	8.06		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	16.31		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	*19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R.		Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
CENTRAL dep	..	..	..	..	8. 12.00		..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	20.31	T.P.R. Second Day	..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
NANKING FERRY dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20	..	..
NANKING dep.	..	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55	22.30
CHINKIANG dep.	..	9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25	1.00
TANYANG dep.	..	9.57	10.51	13.40	16.58	19.19	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.38	20.30	3.00
WUSIH dep.	7.31	12.22	13.42	15.53	18.31	..	4.11
SOOCHOW dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.25	..	5.13
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	16.20	17.25	20.00
KIANGWAN dep.	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	16.41	17.36	20.11
WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.40	8.55	10.05	....	14.05	....	....	...
Jessfield dep.	....	8.01	9.16	10.26	....	14.25	....	....	....
Siccawei dep.	....	8.10	9.25	10.35	....	14 34	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.28	9.48	11.00	....	14.52	....	....	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sungkiang dep.	...	9.13	10.55	12.10	....	15 28	17.47	....	....
Kashai dep.	...	10.03	11.58	13.33	....	16.15	18.57	....	...
Kashing dep.	7.20	10.35	12 36	14.16	....	16.46	19.20	....	....
Yeh Zah dep.	8.08	11.14	13 20	15.15	....	17.21	....	....	....
Chang An dep.	9.00	11.49	14 04	16.10	....	17 55	....	....	....
Hangchow dep.	10.38	12 53	15.26	17.47	....	18.54	....	....	....
Zah Kou arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	....	19.10	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express	Local
Zah Kou dep.	....	....	....	6.45	8.10	....	8.55	14 15	16.00
Hangchow dep.	....	....	....	7.15	8.40	....	9.33	14 40	16.35
Chang An dep.	...	...	....	8.15	9.56	....	11.08	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah dep.	....	...	....	8.52	10.40	....	12 30	15.57	18.50
Kashing dep.	...	....	7.25	9.40	11.30	....	14.07	16.38	19.40
Kashai dep.	....	....	8.00	10.05	12.00	....	14 47	17.01	....
Sungkiang dep.	....	....	9.18	10.57	13.03	....	16.13	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.07	.. .	17.22	18.32	....
Siccawei dep.	....	....	....	11.53	14.17	....	17.32	18.42	....
Jessfield dep.	....	....	....	12.01	14 26	....	17.41	18.51	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	....	....	12.20	14.45	....	18.00	19.10	....

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU KIANGSU BRANCH LINE. ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Kon Zen Chiao.. dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun. dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow..... dep.	7.35	9.05	11.35	14.31	16.37	18.37
Zah Kou..... arr.	....	9.25	11.55	...	17.00	....

Zah Kou..... dep.	....	9.40	12.20	...	17.15	....
Hangchow..... dep.	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Ken Shang Mun. dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao.. arr.	8.13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

ON and after May 1st, this company will establish its own agency at Shanghai, and until further notice will continue to be located at 53 Szechuen Road.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA,
(Oriental S.S. Co.)
T. N. ALEXANDER, Agents.

Shanghai, April 11th, 1917.
13456

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Co.), having established their own agency at Shanghai, the undersigned will cease to act as agents for this corporation on and after May 1st.

The American Trading Company,
W. A. BURNS, Agent.

Shanghai, April 11th, 1917.
13457

Sun Ling & Co.

Manufacturers and exporters of RATTAN AND WICKERWORK of all descriptions.

Special designs made up at short notice.

Design Books kept at the only address below.

SUN LING & CO.
1190 Avenue Road, near Gordon Road.
Tel. West 1373.
13433

NOTICE

B. Dieden & Company

During my temporary absence, Mr. Lennart Tham will act as representative of this firm.

HOLDO STROMWALL,
Representative.

Shanghai, April 13th, 1917.
13460

Private Day and Boarding School,
31 and 32 Quinsan Road.

Re-opens for the Spring Term on Monday, April sixteenth, at 9 a.m. Pupils will be received for Primary, Intermediate, and Grammar grades.

Martha W. Jewell, Principal.
13477

Last Day!!!

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS
for
TODAY
at
HILL'S BAZAAR
119 Szechuen Road.
13344

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the third Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 39 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors, and Accounts to the 31st December, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 16th, to Wednesday, the 25th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHINA REALTY CO. LTD.
Secretaries & General Manager
12426

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith was woozy: he'd been up all night—
His hair was dishevelled, his eyes were a sight,
And Bill has since vowed that henceforth whenever,
He drinks, 'twill be Crawford's, for ever and ever.

CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL RESERVE" HAS NO EVIL AFTER-EFFECTS

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eleventh Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 24th day of April, 1917, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st January, 1917, and transacting other ordinary business of the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th April to the 24th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 13th April, 1917.
13450

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Limited
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fourth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, 1917, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th April to 25th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 11th April, 1917.
13446

LOST

A Godown bill, marked O, for 150 packages of yellow sugar, 131 of which having been discharged, the balance being 19 packages, shipped by S.S. "Sinning" trip No. 12, has been lost.

The public are hereby warned against accepting the said bill, which has been declared null and void at the Wah Tung Godown of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

TSE WOO.
志和啟
13440

Stop thinking of the fortune you are going to make; of the wheel you're going to break; and think of The Marco Polo Scarf—of the joy it will give her in your behalf.

In Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White.

Price Prepaid $4.25
Postage & Duty Free

WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West China.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Zee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

LOCKS **YALE** HARDWARE

COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.
IMPORTERS OF
AMERICAN PRODUCTS
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China
Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

The Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Ordinary Annual General Meeting will be held at 4.30 p.m. on Monday, the 30th April, 1917, at the offices of the Secretaries & General Managers, No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1916, will be presented and the ordinary business of the Company transacted.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 14th April, 1917.

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

NOTICE

CENSORSHIP to the Hawaiian Islands is removed. Cablegrams are now accepted in Code.

J. D. GAINES,

April 14th, 1917. 13479

To read, to write and to speak Chinese

Baller's Primer, ninth edition, with Replica on Chinese paper, and Character Analysis.
A.B.C. of Chinese Writing.
Sacred Edict with Notes.
} $7.00

Wenli Lessons..... $2.00

May be obtained at
China Inland Mission or Mission Book Co.
SHANGHAI

Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Limited.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

With reference to the recommendation of Shareholders that a further issue of 6,500 shares (one new share for every two old shares) at Tls. 50 per share should be made at a favourable time NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th April, 1917, both days inclusive and that the new shares will be offered to those Shareholders on the Register on that date.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 13th April, 1917.
13467

Just Arrived
Golden State Butter
$1.00 per lb
Mayrose Butter
90 cts. per lb
Shanghai General Store
No. 5 BROADWAY

PREMIUM Bonds, alias Deposit Receipts of the Chinese Government, are now on sale at:

Pan-Fung-Tai, 236 Broadway.

3rd Drawing: 25th April.

If $100,000 is something for you, send us $9.50 before 20th inst., and we will give you a Deposit Receipt of 10 slips, the face value of which is $10. We will sell at $10.50 or higher after this date.

The Sin Hua Savings Bank promises and the Government guarantees repayment in full ($10) on 20th April, 1918, in case your bonds win no prizes.

Beware of counterfeits! Our bonds are all stamped.

CHUN-I-YIU-CHI & CO.
13476

The Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Thirty per cent, being Eighteen Dollars per Share, on the Paid-up Capital of the above Association, has been declared payable, in Taels at Exchange 73, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, or the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, on and after this date, to Shareholders on Record on the 6th April, 1917.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 14th April, 1917.
13480

Customs Notification.

No. 872.

WITH reference to Customs Notification No. 871 regarding the exportation abroad of Shanghai Mill Flour, detailed instructions have now been received from the Inspector General. A fee of $0.40 for each 50-lb. bag of flour exported is payable to the Superintendent on application for the *Huchao* necessary for shipment.

The general permission now granted may be withdrawn, if necessary, on notice of 21 days being given.

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 13th April, 1917.
13475

LOST

LOST. Reward $250. On Saturday evening, April 7, between Lyceum Theatre and Astor House, probably near Russian Post Office, an oval sapphire ring, color dark blue cornflower, platinum claw setting, weight about eleven carats. Reward to be paid by Thomas Cook & Sons, Foochow Road.

13409 A 14

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

LYCEUM THEATRE

Last Three Performances
of the
Bandman Opera Company

Saturday, April 14
The Gaiety Theatre Success
"THEODORE AND CO."

Monday, April 16th,
Last & Farewell Performance
"HIGH JINKS"

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. sharp
Prices of Admission $3, $2 and $1.

Booking at Moutrie's.
13083

SITUATIONS WANTED

A WELL-EDUCATED and energetic young Britisher, possessing a good knowledge of general office work and speaking Mandarin and interior dialects fluently, seeks position in British or American firm. Willing to travel to or be stationed at any port of China. Moderate salary, with prospects, expected. Please apply, stating terms, to Box 394, THE CHINA PRESS.

13466 A 17

AN American, of 14 years' residence in China, with a general knowledge of business, seeks a position of any kind, either indoor or outdoor, local, or outport. To parties or firms desiring to start exports, the advertiser can introduce an extensive clientele (for all kinds of products), who will do business on a confirmed credit basis. Salary of secondary importance, if prospects for advancement are good. Please apply to Advertiser, 23 North Szechuen Road.

13472 A 17

WANTED, daily employment as assistant in office, store, or with children, by a British woman whose husband is at the Front. Apply to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

13461

AMERICAN, recently arrived; Executive ability; ex-Government purchasing agent; accountant; experienced salesman; familiar with shipping, dockage, etc. Live wire. Credentials. Apply to Box 387, THE CHINA PRESS.

13449 A 14

AN American, experienced in steel and concrete construction, and having 17 years' experience in the East, wishes position as superintendent of construction. Can furnish the best of references. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

13403 A 14

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, a furnished house or apartments in Wayside district, at once. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

13451 A 15

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482
9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
(Facing Park).

A large flat, two large and one small room, with board. Bathroom and verandah attached; very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select.
Terms: Monthly and very moderate.
Cuisine and Service: Excellent.
Apply to Box No. 184
THE CHINA PRESS.
12976

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, with board, comfortably furnished flat of three rooms, with two modern bathrooms. Detached house, southern aspect. Telephone, etc. Handy to cars. Apply to Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.

13470 A 15

A SMALL well-furnished room and bath, excellent board, British family, near Astor House. Terms $80 month. Apply to Box 395, THE CHINA PRESS.

13469 A 15

WANTED at once, a few guests in a most comfortable residence. Western. Tel. West 1227.

13463 A 18

TO LET, a nicely furnished room, with bathroom attached. Breakfast if required. Rent moderate. Apply 57 Range Road.

13471 A 15

TO LET, furnished rooms, with bathrooms, from $20 upwards. Vicinity close to Garden Bridge. Apply to Box 389, THE CHINA PRESS.

13454 T. F.

TO LET, an unfurnished flat of two rooms, kitchen, and bathroom, Range Road. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.

13427 A 12

EDUCATIONAL

AN EXPERIENCED Mandarin teacher desires foreign pupils, any address, moderate terms. Apply to 1094 Cemetery Road.

13459 A 15

WANTED, private lessons in typewriting, by a gentleman. Apply to Box 390, THE CHINA PRESS.

13458 A 14

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE to let, in North Szechuen Road district. A comfortable, seven-roomed, furnished house with servants' quarters, lawn and tennis court. Apply to Box 398, THE CHINA PRESS.

13477 A 14

TO LET, one large house at 162-a Bubbling Well Road, tennis lawn, stable, electrical fittings, gas. Also furniture and piano. Inspection can only be made between 12 and 2 p.m.

13452 A 15

TO BE LET, the 6-roomed house, No. 44 Rue Amiral Bayle. Fitted with kitchen range, hot and cold water and electric light. Also the large semi-detached house, with garden, No. 50. Will be painted to suit tenant. Apply to Denham & Rose. Tel. 803.

13388 A 14

CHINA Realty Company, Limited: To let, No. 114 Bubbling Well Road, from May 1st, four rooms, small garden. Rent Tls. 85 per month.

13339

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13298

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13418 A 17

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13362

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13432 A 18

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13442 A 14